

CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS.  
1870.

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I R E L A N D.

PART I.

POLICE—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—PRISONS.

PART II.

COMMON LAW—EQUITY—CIVIL AND CANON LAW.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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24<sup>th</sup> August, 1871.

Mr Lord,

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the *Judicial and Criminal Statistics of Ireland* for the year 1870, being the eighth year for which these Statistics have been collected and compiled.

I have explained, under the different heads in the Introductory Report, the changes which have been introduced in the information which has been collected.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

W. NICHOL HANCOCK.

The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.,  
Chief Secretary for Ireland.



# CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND), 1870.

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## RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1870,

*Compiled by Order of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

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### PART I. POLICE—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—PRISONS.

1. *Constabulary and Police*—Statements of the Police Establishments and Expenses; of the Criminal Classes known to the Police; and of the Number of Offences committed and Offenders apprehended: also, Statements of the Number of Inquests held by Coroners.
  2. *Criminal Proceedings*—Criminal Proceedings at Assizes, Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions; Costs of Criminal Prosecutions.
  3. *Prisons*—State of the County and County of City and Town Prisons, Number of Prisoners, Establishments, and Expenses, State of Bridewells, with Returns of Convict Prisons, Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and as to Criminal Lunatics in Asylums.
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### PART II. COMMON LAW—EQUITY—CIVIL AND CANON LAW.

The Superior Courts of Common Law;

The High Court of Chancery, the Landed Estates Court, the Court of Probate, the High Court of Admiralty, the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency;

The Supreme Courts of Appeal, viz.—Her Majesty in Council, the House of Lords, the Privy Council, Ireland, the Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Exchequer Chamber, the High Court of Delegates, and Court of Criminal Appeal.

The Courts of the Justices of the Peace and Recorders, Sheriffs' Courts, Local Charter Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts, Civil Jurisdiction at Quarter Sessions and Juries' Sessions.

The Civil Jurisdiction of the Petty Sessions Courts.



# INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY REPORT.

## PART I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Part I.  
Criminal  
Statistics.

THE returns of Criminal Statistics in this volume are arranged in order similar to that adopted in the volume of English Criminal Statistics, and to compare with the returns in which the Irish Statistics have been collected and presented to Parliament since 1863, under the directions of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and in compliance with an address presented by the House of Lords to Her Majesty.

As far as possible, the returns in the Appendix, relating to matters connected with each other, are grouped together. Thus the Police Tables show the establishments of the Police, the criminal classes known to the Police, the offences committed and the character of criminals, and grouped with these are the returns of Coroners which give the number of inquests held, distinguishing the cases in which the result of the inquest was the disclosure of crime, thus presenting points of comparison with the returns of crime made by the Police.

The next class includes returns of criminal proceedings at Assizes, the Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions, made by the Local Inspectors of Gaols; and with these are classed the returns of Crown Solicitors as to costs of Criminal proceedings.

The last group of Criminal Returns relates to the different places in which criminals are kept in confinement. Under the general head "Prisons," this group comprises returns from County Gaols, Bridewells, Convict Prisons, Reformatory Schools, Industrial Schools, and Lunatic Asylums.

In this Introductory Report it is proposed to divide the Statistics more completely, according to subject matter, independent of the source from which the information is received, under the four following heads.—1st, Statistics of Crime, 2nd, Modes of Procedure for Punishing Crime, 3rd, Places of Detention of Criminals, 4th, Staff Employed in the Suppression of Crime and Cost Incurred.

## CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Crime.

THE Statistics of Crime are classified and arranged to show in a condensed form the principal results of the returns, especially in comparison with the Statistics of preceding years, and with the corresponding English Statistics,\* for the purpose of comparison with which the collection of the Irish Statistics was called for by the House of Lords.

The Police Returns of the number of known depredators, offenders, and suspected persons at large, within the jurisdiction of each Police District in Ireland in the month of September, 1870, have been obtained under the three heads of—Known Thieves, Recipients of Stolen Goods, and Suspected Persons, the classification now adopted in the English Statistics. These returns are compared in the following table, with the returns under similar heads made by the Police as to criminal classes known to them in September, 1869. The comparison is, however, not altogether satisfactory, as the returns for 1869 included prostitutes, vagrants, and tramps, classes which had been previously included in the English Statistics, but which were omitted from the English Returns for 1870, and have, therefore, been excluded from the returns made in Ireland for 1870.

Criminal classes  
compared with the  
corresponding  
classes in 1869.

\* In the following Report the Irish figures for 1870 are compared with the English figures for 1869. This is necessarily the case, as the English and Irish returns of Statistics for each year are in process of compilation at the same time; the English figures for 1870 are therefore not available for comparison.

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**Criminal Classes.**  
(Table No. 4,  
p. 185.)

The following table shows the criminal classes in Ireland in 1870, compared with those in 1869 —

Criminal Classes in 1870, compared with those in 1869.	Ireland, 1869.			Ireland, 1870.		Increase, 1870.	Decrease, 1870.
	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.		
<b>Known thieves and deprecators—</b>							
Under 16 years, . . . . .	389	50	439	421	—	—	14
16 years and above, . . . . .	1,865	1,569	3,434	2,373	888	—	—
<b>Receivers of stolen goods—</b>							
Under 16 years, . . . . .	4	4	8	37	—	—	9
16 years and above, . . . . .	480	289	769	945	—	—	90
<b>Suspected persons—</b>							
Under 16 years, . . . . .	430	595	1,025	575	90	—	—
16 years and above, . . . . .	3,111	1,634	4,745	3,157	1,518	—	—
<b>Total under 16 years, . . . . .</b>	741	328	1,069	1,054	73	—	—
<b>“ 16 years and above, . . . . .</b>	3,388	3,193	6,581	5,443	1,568	—	—
<b>Total of all ages, . . . . .</b>	4,029	3,441	7,470	6,497	2,641	—	—

The figures in this table show an increase of 514, or 18·4 in the number of known thieves and deprecators; a decrease of 107 in the number of receivers of stolen goods, and an increase of 1,514, or 43 per cent, in the number of suspected persons. As from the different way in which the returns in 1869 and 1870 were made (above explained), the Police may have omitted, in 1869, from the number of known thieves and deprecators and suspected persons, those whom, though belonging to one of these classes, they thought more properly fell within the class of prostitutes, or vagrants and tramps, whilst in the absence of separate returns of these classes for 1870 they would be included among the number of deprecators and suspected persons; the same weight is not to be attached to the increase as if the returns had been made on exactly the same plan as last year.

In the next table the figures given above for 1870 are compared with the corresponding figures\* for England and Wales for the year 1869.

**Criminal classes compared with corresponding classes in England and Wales.**

CRIMINAL CLASSES IN 1870, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1869.	ENGLAND, 1869.	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1869.		Irish Criminal Classes in 1870, as compared with those in an equal Population of England and Wales in 1869.	Irish Criminal Classes in 1870, as compared with those in an equal Population of England and Wales in 1869.
		Total.	Number in a prison, those on the Population of London and Wales equal to that of Ireland.		
Known thieves and deprecators—					
Under 16 years of age, . . . . .	397	3,426	836	—	439
16 years and above, . . . . .	2,900	11,481	4,510	—	3,009
Receivers of stolen goods—					
Under 16 years of age, . . . . .	6	27	14	—	6
16 years and above, . . . . .	84	3,679	839	218	—
Suspected persons—					
Under 16 years of age, . . . . .	674	4,112	1,808	—	1,229
16 years and above, . . . . .	4,845	25,566	6,540	—	1,685
Total under 16 years of age, . . . . .	1,077	7,565	1,858	—	774
“ 16 years and above, . . . . .	5,290	41,624	11,378	—	3,694
Total of all ages, . . . . .	6,367	49,189	13,236	—	4,468

From this table it appears that the number of the criminal population in Ireland returned as known to the Police is considerably less than the number of the criminal population similarly returned in England and Wales in a portion of the population equal

\* The statistics of criminal classes for England and Wales are collected at the month of April, and it is proposed to revise years to collect the Irish figures in April instead of September.



to that of Ireland—the numbers being 9,469 in Ireland, as compared with 13,292 in an equal population in England and Wales. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the proportion of the Police to the population is more than twice\* as great in Ireland as in England and Wales, so that the chance of a criminal being unknown to the Police is proportionally diminished.

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The same table in the Appendix shows also the number of houses of bad character, in Ireland in 1874, as ascertained by the Police. The following summary gives a comparison of the number of these houses according to their classes, with the number in the previous year—

Houses of bad  
character.  
(Police Table,  
No. 4, pp. 166-  
172.)

HOUSES OF BAD CHARACTER.	1874	1875	Increase, 1875	Decrease, 1874
Houses of resorters of stolen goods, . . . . .	687	520	—	82
Houses, the resorts of thieves and prostitutes, . . . . .	1,455	865	—	—
British and houses of ill-fame, . . . . .	562	893	—	23
Total, . . . . .	2,604	2,278	326	—

The large increase which from the above table appears to have taken place during the last year in the number of houses of bad character, is also to be attributed to the recent change in the *Form of Returns* which hitherto comprised a column for *Temporally Lodging Houses*. The Police have probably included some of these houses in the numbers which they have given under the head "Other Suspectful Houses," which, as will be seen by referring to the table in the Appendix, is one of the sub-classes of houses taken to be "the resort of thieves and prostitutes." This change may account for the increase. The other two classes it will be observed show a decrease on the numbers in 1874.

In the following table the number of houses of bad character in Ireland in 1870, is compared with those in England and Wales in 1869—

Houses of bad  
character com-  
pared with those  
in England and  
Wales.

HOUSES OF BAD CHARACTER IN 1870 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1869.	IRELAND, 1870. Total.	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1869.		Irish Houses of Bad Character as 1869 as 1000 of those re- sponding Popu- lation in Eng- land and Wales in 1869.	Irish Houses of Bad Character as 1870 as 1000 of those re- sponding Popu- lation in Ire- land in 1870.
		Total.	Proportion of the Population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland.		
Houses of resorters of stolen goods, . . . . .	687	1,863	479	152	—
Houses, the resorts of thieves and prostitutes, . . . . .	1,455	4,297	2,923	202	—
British and houses of ill-fame, . . . . .	562	6,587	1,533	—	970
Total, . . . . .	2,604	12,647	2,935	—	400

These figures show a considerably smaller number of houses of bad character in Ireland than in England and Wales in proportion to population, the numbers being 2,604 in Ireland as compared with 2,935 in an equal population in England and Wales.

As in order to ascertain the entire number of the criminal classes at any given time, it is necessary to add to those at large the number of those in confinement, the following tables are inserted exhibiting an estimate of the Irish criminal classes in 1870, as

Total criminal  
classes.

\* There are 258 police to every 10,000 population in Ireland, and 118 in England and Wales, *op. cit.*, p. 51.

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compared with the number in 1868, and with the corresponding number in the English statistics for 1868.

CRIMINAL CHARGES IN 1870, COMPARED WITH NUMBER IN 1868	1868	1870	Increase, 1870	Decrease, 1870
<b>CRIMINAL CHARGES AT LARGE.</b>	9,469	7,461	2,008	—
In Local Prisons (and courts of sessions), . . . .	2,135*	2,080	55	—
In Gaol at Dublin, . . . . .	1,336	1,330	—	6
In Reformatory, . . . . .	693	757	—	64
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>13,607</b>	<b>11,468</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>—</b>

The above figures show an increase of 2,039 or 19 per cent. on the numbers in 1868, but this increase is subject to the observation already made as to the effect of the change of the forms in which the statistics of the criminal classes at large were returned, noticed at page 5.

TOTAL CRIMINAL CHARGES IN 1870, COMPARED WITH NUMBER IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1868	Ireland, 1870  Total	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1868		Total
		Total	Number in a portion of the Population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland	
<b>CRIMINAL CHARGES AT LARGE.</b>	9,469	54,248	13,152	—
In Local Prisons (and courts of sessions), . . . .	2,135*	18,356	4,773	—
In Gaol at Dublin, . . . . .	1,336	8,864	2,162	—
In Reformatory, . . . . .	693	4,318	1,003	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>13,607</b>	<b>67,027</b>	<b>17,296</b>	<b>—</b>

It appears from this table that the total number of the criminal classes in Ireland is very much less than the number in England and Wales in proportion to the population, the number in Ireland being 13,607 as compared with 21,226 in a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland.

It is to be observed, too, that the number is less not only in the class of criminals at large—which is a matter of opinion of the Police—but is to a greater degree less in the case of the number in confinement, which is a matter of fact.

Indictable offences  
(not disposed of  
summarily)  
(Table, No. 6,  
pp. 113-115)

The fifth table in the Appendix contains the number of indictable offences committed in the year, the number of persons apprehended for them, and the disposal of the persons so apprehended. The following is a summary of the returns with respect to crimes and apprehensions—

SEASON (PERIOD OF MONTHS IN WHICH CRIMES COMMITTED)	Crimes Estimated.	Persons Apprehended.	Proportion of Persons Apprehended to Number of Crimes Estimated.
January, February, and March, . . . .	2,187	1,122	51.3
April, May, and June, . . . .	2,187	1,252	57.3
July, August, and September, . . . .	2,212	1,364	61.7
October, November, and December, . . . .	2,235	1,419	63.5
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>8,821</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>56.2</b>

This table shows a very high proportion (56 per cent.) of apprehensions. As might be expected the greatest proportional number of arrests was made in the summer.

\*The number in Bridewell (45) is included in this figure.  
†Though Industrial Schools are included in the Statistics as places for the prevention of crime, the children cannot be grouped with sentenced criminals.

quarter of the year. The smallest number was made, as appears from the above figures, not in the winter quarter but in the three months ending in June. The proportion of apprehensions to crimes committed is in Ireland very much higher than in England and Wales.

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PERCENTAGE APPREHENSIONS PER OFFENCE (CRIMES) COMMITTED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1860	PER CENTAGE OF APPREHENSIONS IN ENGLAND		PER CENTAGE OF APPREHENSIONS IN IRELAND	
	Enghd. 1860	Enghd. and Wales, 1860	Enghd. and Wales, 1860	Ireland 1860
January, February, and March, . . . . .	61.8	48.1	—	13.7
April, May, and June, . . . . .	67.0	39.9	—	14.9
July, August, and September, . . . . .	72.0	33.7	—	16.6
October, November, and December, . . . . .	63.3	49.8	—	18.6
Total, . . . . .	65.9	42.99	—	18.91

It appears from this table how much larger the proportion of persons apprehended to the number of crimes committed is in Ireland than in England and Wales, viz.—65 per cent. as compared with 33 per cent. This is what might be expected from the larger proportion of Police to population in Ireland, and the more complete system of official prosecutions by Stipendiary Magistrates and Resident and Assize Crown Solicitors.

The highest proportion noticed in the English statistics for some years was 56.5 in 1853, while the proportion in Ireland has, since the completion of these statistics was commenced in 1853, always been very much higher than this. In contrast with this general enforcement of the law by the apprehension of criminals, the want of detection of certain classes of crime, not shown in these returns, but otherwise ascertained, was made the subject of observation in Parliament on the proposal of the Passes Preservation Act.—Hansard, 1870, Vol. 246, col. 86, et seq.

In connexion with the criminal classes known to the Police, the most important statistics are those which show the character of the persons actually proceeded against, whether apprehended for indetectable offences or proceeded against summarily.

The persons proceeded against in Ireland in 1870, classified according to character, are compared with the number in England and Wales in 1869 in the following table—

Persons proceeded  
against.  
(Table No. 11,  
pp. 129–133.)

CHARACTER OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN 1870, CLASSIFIED INTO SEVERAL CATEGORIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1869	IRELAND IN 1870		ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1869		Irish Proportion higher than English	English Proportion higher than Irish
	Total	Proportion of each class to the Total Number	Total	Proportion of each class to the Total Number		
Total number proceeded against, . . . . .	346,206	100	667,153	100	—	—
Indict persons whose character is unknown, . . . . .	46,315	13.5	175,662	26.3	—	19.6
Total number whose character is known, . . . . .	300,891	100	491,491	100	—	—
Persons paid Charities, . . . . .	150,581	50.0	284,512	57.9	56.5	—
Prostitutes, . . . . .	11,264	3.7	35,024	7.1	—	6.5
Habitual Drunken (not under other heads), . . . . .	9,183	3.0	30,674	6.2	—	4.5
Surgeons, Charwomen, . . . . .	4,454	1.5	10,513	2.1	—	9.3
Vagrants, Tramps, and others, without any visible marks of subordination, . . . . .	4,253	1.4	30,890	6.3	—	3.7
Lower Thieves, . . . . .	3,683	1.2	31,901	6.5	—	4.3

It appears from this summary that 13.5 per cent. of the persons proceeded against were of character unknown to the Police, whilst in England and Wales 26.3 per cent. of those proceeded against were of that class. This arises in part from the much higher

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number of Police in proportion to the population in Ireland than in England and Wales, already noticed,\* and in part from the greater number of foreigners, and the greater aggregation of the people in cities and towns in England than in Ireland.

In Ireland 89·9 per cent. of those proceeded against, whose characters were ascertained, were of previous good character, while in England and Wales only 56·5 per cent. were of this class.

In analysing the statistics in order the more minutely to trace the causes of crime that admit of prevention, the following remarkable results are disclosed. In the case of men proceeded against summarily, if we deduct those whose character is unknown and those of previous good character, those of bad character are classed as follows:—

Men summarily  
proceeded against.  
(Table No. 11,  
pp. 120-125.)

Men of ASCERTAINED BAD CHARACTER PROCEEDED AGAINST BY INDICTMENT AND SUMMARY.	Men proceeded against summarily in 1878.	Percentage of each Class to Total of Bad Character.
Total number, . . . . .	17,681	100
Habitual Drunkards (not included in other classes), . . . . .	5,189	40·6
Repetitive Characters, . . . . .	5,685	33·9
Vagrants, Tramps, and others, without visible means of subsistence, . . . . .	3,209	19·4
Known Thieves, . . . . .	1,588	9·0

This table indicates the importance of the question which has just been introduced to the attention of the Legislature, as to the mode of dealing with habitual drunkards, forming as they do such a large proportion of the criminals of previous bad character; and it is to be borne in mind that this percentage relates only to the drunkards not included in the other classes.

Women who summarily  
proceeded against.  
(Table No. 12,  
pp. 126-128.)

Women of ASCERTAINED BAD CHARACTER PROCEEDED AGAINST BY SUMMARY.	Women proceeded against summarily.	Percentage to Total of Bad Character.
Total number, . . . . .	18,708	100
Prostitutes, . . . . .	11,685	61·8
Repetitive Persons, . . . . .	2,579	13·9
Habitual Drunkards (not included in other classes), . . . . .	3,158	17·4
Vagrants, Tramps, and others, without visible means of subsistence, . . . . .	1,304	7·0
Known Thieves, . . . . .	253	1·0

It will be seen from this table that prostitutes form more than 61 per cent. of those of ascertained bad character. In the case of women apprehended for indictable offences the proportion is nearly as great, as will be seen from the following table:—

Women Indicted.  
(Table No. 13,  
pp. 129-132.)

Women of ASCERTAINED BAD CHARACTER PROCEEDED AGAINST BY INDICTMENT.	Women apprehended for Indictable Offences.	Percentage to Total of Bad Character.
Total number, . . . . .	657	100
Prostitutes, . . . . .	396	60·5
Known Thieves, . . . . .	118	18·0
Repetitive Persons, . . . . .	79	11·7
Vagrants, Tramps, and others, without visible means of subsistence, . . . . .	31	4·3
Habitual Drunkards, . . . . .	33	5·0

In connexion with recent discussions as to the legislation required for checking the physical evils arising from prostitution, the above figures—showing, that of the women

\* *Table p. 2.*

of ascertained bad character proceeded against summarily, 61 per cent, and of those proceeded against on indictment, 36 per cent were penitents—are worthy of attention, and suggest the larger question of the moral and social evils resulting to the community from prostitution.

Next to the statistics of the criminal classes are the statistics of actual crime. From the manner in which these statistics have been collected, on a plan as nearly as possible uniform with those of England and Wales, we have at once a basis of comparison, from an outside point of view, to test whether the statistics are satisfactory or not. I will, therefore, first compare the statistics of crime in Ireland in 1879 with those of England and Wales in 1881. I will next compare the results with those of the previous year in Ireland, in order to ascertain the change from year to year. I will then test whether these changes are temporary or permanent by considering the corresponding results in previous years, and I will lastly notice some particular classes of crime in Ireland that require special notice or explanation.

The statistics of indictable crimes in Ireland which were not disposed of summarily in 1879 are compared with the corresponding statistics of England and Wales for 1881 in the following tables—

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INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1879 (AND REMOVAL OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES WHEN MADE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1881)	Ireland, 1879 Total	England and Wales, 1881		Irish Crimes expressed in terms of those in England and Wales in 1881	Irish Crimes expressed as per cent. of those in England and Wales in 1881
		Total	Number in a square of the Population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland		
January, February, and March, . . . .	2,787	14,866	2,836	—	1,016
April, May, and June, . . . . .	2,267	12,360	2,266	—	979
July, August, and September, . . . .	3,312	12,000	2,200	—	955
October, November, and December, . .	2,201	16,373*	2,369	—	1,762
Total, . . . . .	9,517	55,445	14,854	—	4,931

These figures show an amount of serious crime in Ireland very much less than the amount in a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland—the number of indictable offences being 9,517 in Ireland against 14,254 in England and Wales. In Ireland the greatest number of crimes appears to have been committed in the March quarter of the year, and the fewest in the quarter ending in September. In England and Wales the maximum was in the winter quarter and the minimum in the September quarter of the year.

In the following pages the indictable offences returned by the Police are classified somewhat differently, for the purpose of comparison with the corresponding offences in England and Wales, from the mode adopted in former introductory Reports.

It appears, as noticed in the report for 1869, that in the English Police returns, in consequence of the absence of a public prosecutor, crimes are classed according to the verdict of the jury at the trial. In Ireland offences are classed according to the verdict of the Coroner's inquest or the crime charged in the informations. The cases in which the verdict at the trial most frequently differs from the crime charged are cases of indictable charges as murder, where a verdict of manslaughter is returned, and also cases of other murders where the verdict is manslaughter. The difficulty of distinguishing murder from manslaughter in the Police returns is further shown by the

\* In England the statistics on this subject are made up for the year ending 30th September, consequently the figures entered in the table for this quarter are those for 1880, and are taken as approximately correct.

Indictable offences  
(not disposed of  
summarily).  
(Table No. 5,  
pp. 113-117.)

adoption for many years of the term of "homicide" in the Irish Police returns of outrages specially reported\* by the Constabulary to include "the chief offences against human life."

The Police Statistics as to these offences not being capable of exact classification have been all grouped together under the head of "offences against human life" in the following table, and the returns of verdicts of Coroners' juries have been taken as the basis of statistics of infanticides and other murders, which see specially noticed at p. 27, *infra*.

Indictable offences.  
(Table No. 4,  
pp. 135-136.)

The following tables of comparison are arranged on a principle of more complete classification than in preceding volumes. The total is given first to show the general result of the table; then, in arranging the different classes of offences, those which correspond with the total in showing a more satisfactory state of things in Ireland than in England and Wales are given first in the order in which such result is shown, and those which indicate an opposite result are given subsequently, likewise arranged according to the degree in which the figures indicate that result.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES (see REMARKS on REVERSE) as RETURNED WITHIN THE YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1867	DIFFERENCE.		DEFERENCE per cent.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1867	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1867	DIFFERENCE.	DEFERENCE per cent.	DEFERENCE per cent.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES (see REMARKS on REVERSE) as RETURNED WITHIN THE YEAR	TOTAL	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1867	DIFFERENCE.	DEFERENCE per cent.	DEFERENCE per cent.
I. Irish Statistics more favourable than English.				For and.	For and.
Total Indictable Offences of all kinds.	8,815	56,461	14,294	—	23
Offences against property, without violence.	4,318	46,120	11,248	—	81
Offences against property, with violence.	657	6,816	1,673	—	36
Forgery, and offences against the currency.	73	1,208	337	—	77
Attempt to commit suicide.	47	525	281	—	77
Bigamy and levity, and attempts to commit, and other irregular misdemeanours.	6	167	41	—	83
Bigamy, child-stealing, and attempts to procure marriage.	9	126	31	—	71
Embezzlement, and attempts to commit, and other irregular misdemeanours.	131	316	135	—	19
Forgery, and attempts to commit, and other irregular misdemeanours.	31	169	87	—	43
II. English Statistics more favourable than the Irish.					
Offences against human life (including murder, attempt to murder, shooting, stabbing, &c., in the public house, man-slaughter, endangering safety of passengers on railways, exceeding birth of infants, and unlawfully abandoning children under two years of age).	354	1,393	319	—	4
Theft, breach of the peace, &c.	105	23	37	—	71
Assault, without, and on Peace Officers.	452	560	68	—	73
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm.	315	235	90	—	41
Malice aforethought against property.	704	289	174	—	84
Unlawful offences.	602	423	101	—	89

It appears from this table that the Irish statistics of indictable offences are more favourable than the English in the total number of indictable offences, to the extent

\* See *Proc. Sup.*, 1870, c. 63.

of 4,737 crimes, or 33 per cent. This result is brought about by the Irish statistics being more favourable in the following classes of offences, to the degree stated, viz.—Unlawful offences, 85 per cent; attempts to commit suicide, 77 per cent; forgery and coining, 77 per cent; bigamy, child-stealing, and attempts to procure miscarriage 71 per cent; offences against property, with violence, 54 per cent; offences against property, without violence, 51 per cent; perjury, 43 per cent; rape, and assaults with intent to ravish, 32 per cent.

On the other hand, the English statistics are more favourable than the Irish in the following classes of offences:—Offences against human life, 4 per cent; riot, 77 per cent; assaults, 75 and 81 per cent, malicious offences against property, 84 per cent; and other offences, 89 per cent.

The offences determined summarily are, as in former volumes, divided into two classes, those which might be indicted and those which are not likely to have fallen within that description.

Part I.  
General  
Statistics.  
—  
CHARTER I  
Statistics of Crime.

Indictable Offences  
determined summarily.  
(Table No. 16,  
p. 125.)

INDICTABLE OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY IN ENGLAND IN 1878 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN IRELAND AND WALES IN 1878	PERSONS AND VALUES, 1878		Difference		Difference per cent.	
	Persons, 1878	Total	Number as a portion of the Population of England and Wales compared to that of Ireland.	English Per- centage greater than Irish percentage (added).	Irish percentage less than English Per- centage (added).	English Per- centage less than Irish percentage (added).
I. Irish Statistics more favourable than English.					Per cent.	Per cent.
Total offences which might be indicted, .	10,599*	101,310	24,711	—	5,112	—
Breach, . . . . .	4,318	47,215	11,630	—	5,427	—
Assaults on Peace Officers, breach of peace, &c., . . . . .	5,556	58,311	6,856	—	500	—
Aggravated assaults on women and children, .	510	2,702	649	—	149	—
II. English Statistics more favourable than Irish.						
Malicious and wilful destroying of property, &c., . . . . .	3,615	29,792	3,350	3,064	—	58

It appears from this table that in the case of indictable offences determined summarily the same general result is observable as in the case of other indictable offences. The Irish statistics show, on the total of this class, more favourably than the English, the offences being 5,112 (or 21 per cent) fewer in number than in England. The following classes of offences show similar results:—Assaults on Peace Officers, 9 per cent; aggravated assaults on women, 23 per cent; and stealing, 45 per cent.

The only class that presents the Irish statistics as less favourable than the English is that of malicious offences against property, the number of such offences in England being less by 3,064 (or 35 per cent).

\* This figure added to the total figure (215,605) given on next page, makes up the gross total (226,204) given in the table in the Appendix.

(Table.

Part E.  
Criminal  
Statistics.

CHAPTER I.  
*Statistics of Crime.*

Offences deter-  
mined summarily.  
(Table No. 16,  
p. 128.)

OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY, OTHER THAN "REVENUE OFFENCES" IN ENGLAND AND WALES, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN IRELAND AND WALES IN 1912	ENGLAND, 1912. Total	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1912		Difference		Difference per cent	
		Total	Wishes as a portion of the population of England and Wales compared to that of Ireland	English per 100,000 population	Irish per 100,000 population	English per 100,000 population	Irish per 100,000 population
<b>I. English statistics more favourable than Irish.</b>						Per cent.	Per cent.
Total other than indictable offences.	276,408	456,262	131,600	112,806	—	33	—
Drunkenness—drunk and disorderly.	94,216	123,209	39,522	66,304	—	69	—
Offences against Ways Acts.	36,214	35,719	7,045	31,936	—	82	—
Common assault.	32,240*	77,564	15,591	16,349	—	43	—
Offences unclassified.	14,520†	12,632‡	2,120	12,246	—	81	—
Offences against Weights and Measures Acts.	2,857	6,122	1,497	1,390	—	47	—
Offences against Nuisance Act.	2,895	8,443	2,071	1,821	—	37	—
Offences against Vagrancy Act—Prostitution.	2,873	7,822	1,529	1,741	—	45	—
Offences against Highway Acts.	1,558	1,155	272	1,217	—	60	—
Offences relating to Servants, Apprentices, or Masters.	2,471	1,383	1,601	670	—	27	—
Offences against Licensed Victuallers and Beer Acts.	1,801	15,165	5,263	446	—	13	—
Offences against Lord's Day Act.	350	628	107	163	—	39	—
Offences against Cattle Plague Orders.	24	24	11	11	—	46	—
<b>II. Irish statistics more favourable than English.</b>							
Offences against Factory Acts.	84	477	392	—	8	—	8
Offences against Chimney Sweepers Act.	8	79	59	—	13	—	45
Offences against Publichouses Acts.	271	1,203	393	—	23	—	25
Offences against Revenue Laws.	545	4,550	1,285	—	285	—	30
Offences against Mutilation Acts.	453	5,115	750	—	265	—	29
Cruelty to Animals.	264	4,547	1,307	—	327	—	44
Offences against Movable Marine Acts.	158	2,328	245	—	322	—	73
Travelling, Drunkenly Guided.	69	5,789	1,047	—	360	—	86
Offences against Poor Law Acts.	600	11,003	2,683	—	3,420	—	71
Offences against Game Acts.	338	12,891	2,956	—	5,440	—	59
Offences against Police Acts.	2,235	36,316	6,153	—	5,989	—	66
Offences against Local Acts.	2,060	25,433	6,303	—	4,114	—	77
Offences against Vagrancy Act, other than Prostitution.	1,009	32,322	8,551	—	4,503	—	77

The statistics of offences, other than indictable offences, determined summarily, present a general result favourable to England and Wales, the number of such offences there being 112,806 (or 28 per cent.) less than in Ireland. This result is brought about by the English statistics being more favourable than the Irish in the following classes of offences, to the degree stated—Offences against Ways Acts, 82 per cent.; offences unclassified, 81 per cent.; offences against Fishery Acts, 80 per cent.; offences against Weights and Measures Act, 57 per cent.; prosecutions of prostitutes under Vagrancy Act, 47 per cent.; offences against Nuisance Acts, 47 per cent.; common assault, 43 per cent.; offences relating to Servants and Apprentices, 27 per cent.; violations of Licensed Victuallers and Beer Acts, 12 per cent.; violations of Cattle Plague Orders, 5 per cent.

On the other hand, the Irish statistics are more favourable than the English in the following classes of offences, to the degree stated, viz.—Offences against Factory Acts, 8 per cent.; violation of Revenue Laws, 25 per cent.; Cruelty to Animals, 59 per cent.; under Mutilation Acts, 38 per cent.; under Publichouses Acts, 48 per cent.; under Chimney Sweepers Acts, 56 per cent.; under Police Acts, 59 per cent.; under Movable Marine

\* As to small number of serious cases of assaults usually dealt with summarily in Ireland, see Judicial Statistics for 1912, p. 28.

† Two of these are offences against Sale of Tobacco Act.

‡ Of these 4,274 are offences against Enforcement of Game Act.



Acts, 64 per cent. ; under Local Acts, 66 per cent. ; under Poor Law Acts, 75 per cent. ; under Vagrant Acts, other than Prostitutes, 77 per cent. ; under Game Acts, 81 per cent. ; disobeying Bosturdy Orders, 94 per cent.

With regard to Irish offences, the fact that in Ireland the proportion of Police to population is more than twice as great as in England and Wales should be borne in mind, and the greater tendency, in consequence, to enforce statutes which are more matter of discipline than crime, such as the Ways Acts, Nuisances Acts, and the Act for the observance of the Lord's Day, about the enforcement of which in London there has been so much controversy. The most unfavourable feature of the Irish statistics is the amount of drunkenness and common assaults, and the number of vagrant prostitutes, but these figures are also influenced to some extent by the number of Police.

In the English statistics the excess is such as might be expected from the greater proportion of factory employment, revenue collected, merchant shipping employed, and game preserved, but there are some unfavourable features in the greater cruelty to animals, violation of Police Acts, and the very large number of cases of disobedience of Bosturdy Orders.

The indictable offences in 1870 are compared with those in 1869 in the following table—

Indictable Offences in 1870, COMPARED WITH those in 1869	Total, 1870	Total, 1869	Indictable		Difference per cent.	
			Number in 1870 less than in 1869	Number in 1870 more than in 1869	Number in 1870 less than in 1869	Number in 1870 more than in 1869
(A.) OFFENCES NOT ASSIGNED TO FORFEITABLE I. Statutes of 1869 more favourable than those of 1870					Per cent.	Per cent.
Total indictable offences of all kinds, . . . . .	9,517	9,178	—	339	—	3.6
Offences unclassified, . . . . .	625	775	—	150	—	23.99
Molesters of women, . . . . .	154	685	—	531	—	3.45
Offences against property (without violence), . . . . .	5,315	5,459	—	144	—	2.62
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm, . . . . .	915	466	—	449	—	9.59
Offences against property (with violence), . . . . .	607	632	—	25	—	3.97
Rapes, house of peace, &c., . . . . .	108	65	—	43	—	66.15
Crimes against human life—murders, attempts to murder, shooting to kill, poisoning, &c., to do bodily harm, manslaughter, and concealing birth of infants, . . . . .	325*	333	—	8	—	2.40
Perjury, . . . . .	21	35	—	14	—	66.67
II. Statutes of 1870 more favourable than those of 1869.						
Rapes and assaults with intent to commit, . . . . .	111	113	2	—	1.76	—
Attempts to commit such crimes, . . . . .	67	35	32	—	92.31	—
Robbery, larceny, and attempts to commit, and other unclassified offences, . . . . .	6	11	5	—	83.33	—
Perjury, child stealing, and attempts to procure marriage, . . . . .	9	18	9	—	50.00	—
Perjury, and offences against the currency, . . . . .	73	44	29	—	65.91	—
Assaults, murders, and so forth offences, . . . . .	453	459	6	—	1.32	—
(B.) FORFEITABLE OFFENCES INCREASED IN 1870 I. Statutes of 1869 more favourable than those of 1870						
Total offences which might be forfeited, . . . . .	18,969	18,481	—	488	—	2.64
Assaults on peace officers, breaches of the peace, &c., . . . . .	5,265	5,635	—	370	—	6.53
Aggravated assaults on women and children, . . . . .	550	480	—	70	—	14.58
II. Statutes of 1870 more favourable than those of 1869.						
Stealing, . . . . .	4,310	4,659	349	—	7.49	—
Molesters and wilful destroying property, . . . . .	5,613	5,039	574	—	11.37	—

The general result of these tables is to show an increase in serious crimes in 1870—

\* Including in 1870, 18 cases of endangering safety of passengers by railways, and 62 cases of unlawfully shooting or killing under 2 years of age—offences not classified in 1869.

PAGE I  
CENTRAL  
STATISTICS  
—  
CHAPTER I  
*Structure of Order*

only, however, of 3.3 per cent. in the more serious class, and of less than 1 per cent. in the less serious classes of indictable offences.

The largest increase in 1879 in point of proportion was in the number of note and breaches of the peace—the number in 1869 having been 34 per cent. less. There was also in the cases disposed of annually an increase in assaults on peace officers and breaches of the peace—the number in 1869 having been 10.15 per cent. less.

The following table shows the indictable offences compared with the corresponding figures since the year 1885 —

DISCOUNT OFFERS NOT VALID ON SIGNATURE

Year	Population *	Number of Officers	Actual Detention	Actual Demand	For 10,000 of Population.		
					Number	Arrests	Detentions
1944.	5,675,907	10,680	—	—	19.2	—	—
1945.	5,641,066	9,796	—	1,099	17.6	—	1.9
1946.	5,582,035	9,603	—	564	16.3	—	1.9
1947.	5,427,140	9,299	772	—	16.7	6.4	—
1948.	5,464,363	9,080	—	159	16.4	—	3.5
1949.	5,595,317	9,123	58	—	16.3	0.2	—
1950.	5,536,574	9,077	230	—	17.4	0.6	—

This table shows an unsatisfactory amount of crime in 1870, as the number of serious crimes in proportion to population was the same as in 1865, slightly higher than in any year since, but lower than in 1864.

The offenses disposed of summarily (other than the indictable offenses) in 1979, are compared with those of 1983 in the following table:—

[illegible]

\* Estimated mean for the middle of each year from Rostow-Gordon's *Estimate*.

† Including St Edmunds and Little Plumpton College, an unchartered almshouse in 1608.

The less serious offences disposed of summarily show a decrease in 1870 of 213 per cent. The largest decrease was in prosecutions under Ways Acts, in which the decrease was 9,507 cases, or 19.63 per cent. The largest increase was in prosecutions for drunkenness. The number in the preceding year having been less numerous by 7,289 cases, or 7.58 per cent., indicating, as has been already noticed, the need of legislation for dealing with habitual drunkards.

Special returns have been received from the Police with regard to the proceedings which have taken place under the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1870. The period comprised in the returns is from the passing of the Act (31st April) up to the 31st December, 1870. Of the 32 counties in Ireland, the entire of 26 counties, and portions of 5 counties, are proclaimed under the first part of the Act, which incorporates the Peace Preservation Act (1856), and amendments thereof, and prevents people having arms without licence. The only county of which no portion has been put under the Act is the county of Tyrone. The counties of which portions have been proclaimed are Antrim, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, and Londonderry. Of the 6 counties of other or towns in Ireland, all have been proclaimed, except Carrickfergus. (Par. Pap. 1871, 259.)

The following summary shows the number of cases in which proceedings have been taken in counties or portions of counties specially proclaimed under the second part of the Act.

Counties specially proclaimed under second part of Act.	Number of Proceedings under Act, from 31st April to 31st December, 1870.
Down (three baronies), . . . . .	28
King's County (five baronies), . . . . .	67
Longford (two baronies), . . . . .	15
Mayo, . . . . .	274
Meath, . . . . .	155
Sligo (two baronies), . . . . .	25
Tipperary (two baronies and part of a third), . . . . .	0
Westmeath, . . . . .	294
Wexhampton (two baronies), . . . . .	8
Total, . . . . .	891

In cases of murder the above Act permits claims to be made by the relatives of the murdered person to the Grand Jury of the county for pecuniary compensation. There was only one such claim in 1870, as will be seen from the table in the Appendix (p. 203), and the amount presented was £400.

From the above summary it appears that the Peace Preservation Act was most frequently enforced in the counties of Mayo, Westmeath, and Meath, the whole of which, are specially proclaimed under the Act. There appears to have been 160 persons arrested at night under suspicious circumstances, under the 23rd section, of whom 142 were acquitted when brought before the Justices, and only 18 subsequently detained.

The 24th section empowers Justices of the Peace to arrest any strangers appearing in their districts, and have them examined as to their business, and in case such persons fail to satisfy the Justices, they may be committed to goal, or required to give security. The following figures show the proceedings under this section up to the close of the year 1870, —

Total number of strangers arrested and examined under 24th section, . . . . .	75
Number discharged, . . . . .	57
Number bailed on or given security, . . . . .	4
Number committed in default of security, . . . . .	14

Of the 14 cases in which persons were committed to goal after being examined, 4 were in Meath, 2 in Westmeath, and 1 in Mayo. The greater number of the other cases above mentioned also occurred in these counties.

Part I.  
General  
Statistics.  
—  
CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Crime.

Peace Preservation  
(Ireland) Act,  
1870.  
(Table, p. 128.)

Part I.  
General  
Statistics  
—  
CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Crime  
—

The following summary shows the other proceedings under the Act from the time of its passing till the end of the year:—

Number of notices serving houses to carry arms (sec. 10),	192
Number of warrants issued to search for arms (sec. 10),	141
Number of summons to give evidence (sec. 11),	124
Number of public houses closed by order of Local Authorities (sec. 20),	21
Number of persons received at carrying arms without licence (sec. 6),	29
Number of warrants issued to search for documents in handwriting of persons suspected of writing threatening letters (sec. 10),	14
Number of persons punished for refusing to give evidence (sec. 12),	5
Number of warrants to detain dissenting witnesses (sec. 26),	3

The returns divide the year into periods, and show the number of proceedings taken under the Act by periods from the date of the promulgation of each district until the 31st December, 1870. The following is a summary of the returns:—

Number of persons proceeded against from 5th April to 30th June, 1870,	324
Number proceeded against during quarter ended 30th September, 1870,	230
Number proceeded against during quarter ended 31st December, 1870,	309
Total in 1870,	863

Agrarian crimes.

In the Report contained in the volume of Judicial Statistics for 1869, special notice was taken of the outbreak of agrarian crime in Ireland which took place towards the close of that year and in the earlier months of 1870, and which led to the passing of the Peace Preservation Act, 1870; the number of agrarian outrages in each month from July, 1869, to July, 1870, inclusive, was stated, and of other crimes which, though not agrarian, were specially reported to the Police.

The following table contains the statistics of agrarian crimes for the year ending 30th June, 1871. The figures of the previous year are given for comparison:—

Months	AGRICULTURAL CRIMES AND OFFENCES.			
	Year ending 1870-71	Year ending 1869-70	Year ending 1868-69	Year ending 1867-68
July, . . . . .	(1870) 17	(1869) 19	—	2
August, . . . . .	16	18	—	2
September, . . . . .	16	14	3	—
October, . . . . .	11	20	—	45
November, . . . . .	36	144	—	114
December, . . . . .	20	220	—	217
January, . . . . .	(1871) 22	(1870) 260	—	256
February, . . . . .	24	263	—	197
March, . . . . .	44	304	—	236
April, . . . . .	34	131	—	77
May, . . . . .	73	27	26	—
June, . . . . .	(1871) 14	(1870) 21	—	7
Total, . . . . .	323	1,639	—	1,448

The Peace Preservation Act passed on the 5th of April, and the Land Act on the 1st of August, and the combined effects of the passing of these Acts is shown by comparing (see above table and that on next page) the crimes specially reported in the 8 months (from the 1st of August, 1869, to 31st March, 1870,) before the passing of either Act, with the corresponding 8 months after the passing of both Acts; agrarian crimes decreased from 1,422 in the former period to 312 in the latter; and crimes specially reported, other than agrarian, fell at the same time from 2,640 to 1,722.

The agrarian crimes for the two years, shown in the above table, fell from 1,816 in year ended 30th June, preceding the passing of the Land Act, to 322 in the year ended 30th June, including 11 months subsequent to the passing of the Act. This number is still far above the minimum of 194 of such crimes in 1867, and above the lower minimum of 87 in 1865.

The following figures show the crimes (other than agrarian) specially reported to the Constabulary in Ireland during the same periods:—

Year I  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS  
—  
CRIMES I  
Statistics of Crimes.

Months.	Crimes (other than Agrarian) Specially Reported			
	Number in 1870-71	Number in 1871-72	Excess in 1870-71	Excess in 1871-72
July, . . . . .	(1870) 254	(1871) 260	—	6
August, . . . . .	249	256	6	—
September, . . . . .	241	185	56	—
October, . . . . .	212	187	25	—
November, . . . . .	233	245	—	12
December, . . . . .	166	371	—	205
January, . . . . .	(1871) 196	(1870) 322	—	126
February, . . . . .	179	236	—	157
March, . . . . .	244	305	—	161
April, . . . . .	301	245	—	56
May, . . . . .	306	269	—	37
June, . . . . .	(1871) 129	(1870) 304	—	175
Total, . . . . .	2,593	2,988	—	395

As the whole of the decrease took place in the last six months of 1871, this satisfactory result indicates that the increase of crime in 1870, already noticed, has most probably subsided in 1871.

The following figures show the total number of treasonable offences in Ireland for each of the last five years, the numbers returned by the Police under the head "Having Arms in a Proclaimed District," being omitted in each case, as such offences are not necessarily treasonable in their nature:—

Treasonable Offences in Ireland in	Number of offences	Persons
1866, . . . . .	535	—
" " 1867, . . . . .	594	5
" " 1868, . . . . .	111	479
" " 1869, . . . . .	47	64
" " 1870, . . . . .	37	10

The 37 treasonable offences in 1870 were of the least serious character, 35 being cases of using seditious language and 2 of defacing proclamations. There was not a single case of treasonable felony, abduction, or administering treasonable oaths, and the result of the five years' statistics is to show an almost complete subsidence of the outbreak of crime of 1866 and 1867.

In former volumes of the statistics the state of the different counties, or other districts with separate criminal jurisdiction, was compared with reference to the number of persons for trial at Assizes, the Dublin Circuit Court, and at Quarter Sessions, carrying on the mode of comparison adopted in the Irish Criminal Tables before the Police statistics of crime was compiled on the present plan in 1865. This comparison admitted, however, of improvement, as it did not include crimes for which no person was arrested or bailed for trial; nor did it bring the statistics up to the latest date. Moreover the statistics of persons for trial in any year necessarily includes crimes of the preceding year, and consequently are not so recent as the Police returns of crime actually committed within the year.

In the following table the counties and other districts with separate criminal jurisdiction are arranged in the order of criminality in proportion to population, as indicated by the number of indictable offences not disposed of summarily in 1870:—

[Table.]

Part I.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS  
OF  
DUBLIN.

Statistical Tables  
(Table No. 6,  
pp. 115, 119.)

INDUSTRIAL OFFENCES (OF A NATURE NOT AMOUNTING TO 2000 OFFENCES WERE FOR CHARGES IN THE YEAR END 1870, PERSONS DURING 1870, AND CRIMINAL PRISONERS IN 1870)	Population, 251	Number of Industrious offences not amounting to 2000 in 1870	Number in every 10,000 of Population
Total of Ireland, . . . . .	8,400,350	9,517	17.7
Above 7 times average of 17.7 crimes in 10,000 population: Dublin Metropolitan District, and area of Co. Dublin,	608,225*	8,351	136.1
Above average:—			
Westmeath, . . . . .	78,416	306	36.5
Kildare, . . . . .	84,156	313	35.3
County of City of Cork, . . . . .	78,353	175	22.5
Meath, . . . . .	84,580	178	20.8
Average 17.7 crimes in 10,000 population:—			
Longford, . . . . .	64,483	114	17.7
Below average:—			
Tipperary, South Riding, . . . . .	120,234†	298	15.6
King's County, . . . . .	71,781	111	14.6
Queen's County, . . . . .	71,971	90	11.7
County of City of Waterford, . . . . .	52,387	57	11.0
Wexford, . . . . .	78,509	88	11.1
Louth, . . . . .	68,606	78	10.9
Galway, . . . . .	51,472	54	10.6
Mayo, . . . . .	318,666	265	10.5
Clonmel, . . . . .	148,556	141	10.4
County of City of Limerick, . . . . .	52,338	41	10.3
Kilkenny County and City, . . . . .	138,300	185	9.6
Monaghan, . . . . .	118,768	181	9.4
Lancaster County, . . . . .	181,628	189	9.3
Tipperary, North Riding, . . . . .	52,536	53	8.6
Below half of average:—			
Armagh, . . . . .	179,231‡	148	6.5
Monaghan, . . . . .	141,592	117	5.3
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	186,014	109	5.1
Kerry, . . . . .	115,311	63	7.3
Sligo, . . . . .	85,734	67	7.4
Louth, . . . . .	240,237	174	7.1
Galway County and Town, . . . . .	14,583	10	6.9
County of Town of Drogheda, . . . . .	122,540	92	6.9
Wexford, . . . . .	99,483	68	6.8
Waterford County, . . . . .	281,284	175	6.7
Cork, East Riding, . . . . .	147,964	94	6.4
Clare, . . . . .	150,260	120	6.2
Cork, West Riding, . . . . .	213,966	135	5.8
Tyrone, . . . . .	173,032	83	4.4
Londonderry County and City, . . . . .	52,610	40	6.0
Fermanagh, . . . . .	217,995	64	3.1
Below a fourth of average:—			
Donegal, . . . . .	275,276	27	3.1
Down, . . . . .	174,394	24	3.0
Belfast Town, . . . . .	330,595	50	2.1
Antrim, . . . . .	5,432	3	1.1
Carrickfergus, County of Town of, . . . . .			

It appears from this table that the average number of indictable offences not disposed of summarily in each 10,000 of the population in Ireland in 1870 was 17.7, and that the proportion of offences in the county of Longford was exactly the average. The highest number of offences was in the Dublin District, including both county and city, where it reached 136.1 in every 10,000 of population, or above seven times the average. The next highest county was Westmeath, 36.5, and the other counties above the average were—Kildare, 35.3, county of the city of Cork, 22.5, and Meath, 20.8. The counties, the statistics of which are most favourable, so indicating an amount of crime below a fourth of the average, are—Donegal, 3.1; Down, 3.0; Belfast, 3.0; Antrim, 2.1, and Carrickfergus, 1.1.

\* The population for 1871 of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District was not made up in time to separate it from the County of Dublin.

† The population of Galway City is given separately in the Census of 1871, from South Riding of Tipperary, but included here.

‡ The population of Armagh City is given separately in the Census for 1871, but included here.

§ As to nature and causes of summary crimes in Dublin, vide p. 33, *infra*.

In the table at page 17 a slight increase (338, or 3·5 per cent.) of serious crime, i.e., of indictable offences not disposed of summarily, was indicated. It remains to trace this increase of crime proportionately to each 10,000 of population of the different counties. This is shown in the following table, in which the counties and other districts with distinct criminal jurisdiction are divided into three classes—1st, those showing an increase of serious crime in 1870; 2nd, those in which such crime remained stationary; and 3rd, those showing a decrease of such crime. In each class the districts are arranged in the order in which they contribute to the result in the table—

PART I.  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Crime

INDICTABLE OFFENCES, &c., in 1870, compared with 1869	Indictable Offences not disposed of summarily		Proportion of Population in 1870	Proportion of Population in 1869	Difference	
	Total in 1870	Total in 1869			Statistics made Returnable in 1870	Statistics made Returnable in 1869
Total of Ireland, —	9,313	8,178	17·2	16·9	0·3	—
Districts showing an increase of crime —						
Kildare, —	213	129	56·3	15·0	19·9	—
Mayo, —	263	61	199·8	2·4	8·4	—
Drughda, County of Town of, —	19	4	8·9	2·7	4·2	—
Carlow, —	54	38	10·9	6·6	4·1	—
Waterford, County of City of, —	25	18	11·4	7·7	3·9	—
Cork City, —	174	150	22·5	19·1	3·4	—
Kerry, —	238	162	41	28·5	12·5	—
Ennisconagh, —	117	85	23	16·0	7·0	—
Wexford, —	161	75	39	18	21	—
Dublin Metropolitan Police District and rest of County, —	8,381	8,194	138·1	127·8	10·3	—
Tyrone, —	136	80	37·6	23	14·6	—
Queen's County, —	90	77	12·7	11	1·7	—
Galway County and City, —	174	127	30	22	8	—
Wexford, —	91	77	12·7	11	1·7	—
Cavan, —	149	136	10·6	9·7	0·9	—
Cork, East Riding, —	175	187	24	26	-2	—
Lough, —	114	89	17·7	13·9	3·8	—
Louth, —	87	61	10	6·4	3·6	—
Leath, —	70	78	10·9	12·7	-1·8	—
Fermanagh, —	66	41	8·0	4·4	3·6	—
Down, —	87	85	12	11	1	—
Londonderry, —	96	86	14	12	2	—
Crime stationary —						
Limerick City, —	41	41	10·5	10·5	—	—
Armagh, —	149	150	3·3	3·4	—	—
Districts showing a decrease of crime —						
Antrim, —	50	58	31	34	-3	—
King's County, —	111	144	14·6	18·0	-3·4	—
Tipperary, South Riding, —	192	201	35·8	38·5	-2·7	—
Limerick County, —	138	148	30	32	-2	—
Cork, West Riding, —	109	125	29	33	-4	—
Wicklow, —	84	93	11·6	12·6	-1	—
Westmeath, —	204	216	30·6	32·8	-2·2	—
Waterford County, —	68	80	9·8	11·6	-1·8	—
Dublin County, —	56	63	7·9	9	-1·1	—
Kildare County and City, —	164	176	24	26	-2	—
Long, —	68	75	9	10	-1	—
Tipperary, North Riding, —	85	100	12·5	14·8	-2·3	—
Clare, —	54	58	6·4	6·9	-0·5	—
North, —	178	208	28·8	32·7	-3·9	—
Sligo, —	63	72	7·9	9·4	-1·5	—
Carrollfergas, —	1	2	0·1	0·2	-0·1	—
Belfast, —	54	61	7·0	8·0	-1	—

(Table No. 6,  
pp. 118, 119.)

It appears from this table that while the average increase in 1870 was 0·3 in the 10,000 of the population, in the county of Kildare the increase was 10, or twelve times that amount. The other counties which show a large increase are—Mayo, 3·4; Drogheda town, 4·2; and Carlow, 4·1 in every 10,000 of the population.

The districts in which crime remained stationary were the city of Limerick and the county of Armagh.

The districts which showed the most remarkable decrease of crime in 1870 were—County of Sligo, 3·2; Carrollfergas, 4·1; and Belfast, 5·0, in each 10,000 of population.

TABLE I.  
CRIMINAL  
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CHAPTER I.  
Statistical Crime.

(Table No. 2,  
pp. 194, 197.)

These are very large differences, when it is borne in mind that the average crime in Ireland in 1879 was 17·7 in every 10,000 of the population.

In the following table the counties are arranged according to the degree of criminality in proportion to population, indicated by the number of persons proceeded against for offences disposed of summarily.—

Persons proceeded against summarily in 1879 compared with Population in 1870 and with persons proceeded against summarily in 1879 for offences disposed of summarily.	Persons in 1879	Number of Persons proceeded against in 1879 for offences disposed of summarily.	Proportion of Persons proceeded against in 1879 to 10,000 of Population.
Total of Ireland, . . . . .	5,602,708	224,085	438·2
Above double average, 432½ offences in 10,000 population.—			
Dublin Metropolitan District, and rest of Co. Dublin, . . . . .	605,635	48,963	1324·8
County of City of Cork, . . . . .	76,592	5,495	1079·1
County of City of Waterford, . . . . .	22,337	2,156	933·9
Belfast Town, . . . . .	174,334	12,113	698·6
Above average.—			
County of City of Limerick, . . . . .	39,659	2,718	688·9
Kildare, . . . . .	84,180	4,265	511·4
Tipperary (South Riding), . . . . .	125,384	4,355	518·8
Limerick County, . . . . .	151,455	7,841	650·6
Wicklow, . . . . .	75,543	3,791	652·5
Tipperary (North Riding), . . . . .	60,509	3,181	607·3
Louth, . . . . .	71,071	2,469	641·5
Queen's County, . . . . .	14,269	638	450·
County of Town of Drogheda, . . . . .			
Below average.—			
King's County, . . . . .	55,765	3,178	429·4
Wexford, . . . . .	184,414	8,217	459·2
Wick, . . . . .	147,894	5,906	449·1
Clon, . . . . .	64,436	2,505	388·6
Longford, . . . . .	78,416	3,018	385·9
Westmeath, . . . . .	176,250	6,718	383·7
Cork (West Riding), . . . . .	566,297	9,418	379·4
Galway County and Town, . . . . .	561,384	9,545	367·4
Cork (East Riding), . . . . .	34,489	3,586	344·8
Monaghan, . . . . .	51,412	1,781	333·4
Carlow, . . . . .	140,555	4,415	316·1
Down, . . . . .	110,343	3,382	306·8
Richmond County (including City), . . . . .	173,919	5,302	304·1
Lancaster County and City, . . . . .	135,511	3,497	266·6
Sligo, . . . . .	178,215	5,185	289·9
Armagh, . . . . .	133,808	5,747	287·6
Wexford, . . . . .	245,858	6,928	277·9
Mayo, . . . . .	56,224	2,617	254·5
Leitrim, . . . . .	143,546	3,652	261
Enniskillen, . . . . .	518,468	5,906	269·
Tyrone, . . . . .	217,592	5,236	244·3
Down, . . . . .	235,535	5,738	244·
Armagh, . . . . .	92,468	5,285	240·4
Waterford County, . . . . .	89,488	2,584	239·6
Monaghan, . . . . .	112,768	2,679	237·6
Down, . . . . .	217,375	4,343	229
Below half the average.—			
Carrikerigan, County of Town of, . . . . .	5,432	179	119·6

It appears from this table that the average number of persons proceeded against for offences disposed of summarily in 1879 was 438 in every 10,000 of the population. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, and in the rest of the county of Dublin, the number was 1,324, or above twice the average number. The other districts in which the number was above twice the average were—the city of Cork, in which the proportionate number was 1,079, the city of Waterford, 933, and the town of Belfast, 698. On the other hand, the county of the town of Limerick where the number was 480. On the other hand, the county of the town of Carrickfergus was the only district below half the average. The two counties at large of which the statistics are least favourable are Kildare (518), and the South Riding of Tipperary (512); and the counties at large the statistics of which are most favourable are the counties of Monaghan (237), and Down (229).



The tables of persons proceeded against for crimes determined summarily in page 18 show a decrease in 1870 of 3,353 persons, or 3.45 per cent.

The following table shows the different counties or other districts in Ireland in which there is a distinct criminal jurisdiction, divided into two classes, showing respectively those in which there was a decrease, and those in which there was an increase in the number of offences determined summarily, the districts in each class being arranged according to the degree in which they contributed to the general result of the year —

Part I.  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
CHIEF PART I  
Statement of Offences.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION IN 1870, COMPARED WITH 1869	Persons proceeded against for offences determined summarily		Population in 1869		Daily rates	
	Total in 1869	Total in 1870	Per 10,000	Per 10,000	Population in 1869	Population in 1870
Total of Ireland,	324,806	316,290	430.1	443.1	Per 10,000	Per 10,000
Districts showing a decrease of offences—						
Tipperary, South Riding,	4,358	3,849	512.3	412.1	89.8	—
Meath,	3,339	3,091	343.8	433.1	79.3	—
Kildare,	4,365	4,582	518.4	583.1	69.7	—
Westmeath,	3,620	3,531	335.5	453.4	67.7	—
Kilkenny County and City,	3,389	4,060	366.6	376.4	64	—
Queen's County,	3,433	3,283	441.3	301	39.5	—
Carrollington, County of Town of,	379	333	399.4	245.4	37	—
Galway,	3,721	3,569	533.4	380.2	33.8	—
Tipperary, North Riding,	4,353	4,123	430	366.6	31.1	—
Cork, East Riding,	9,342	10,013	337.4	496.6	48.4	—
Wexford,	3,679	3,138	337.9	386.6	48.7	—
Downpatrick,	3,087	4,373	341	309.7	40.7	—
Lancaster,	3,017	3,008	274.5	315.2	40.7	—
Bedford Town,	10,117	13,183	366.1	367.1	60.6	—
Wexford,	3,747	4,332	383.9	301.8	39	—
King's County,	3,178	4,594	518.4	393.4	36	—
Cork, West Riding,	6,716	7,363	383.7	417.1	34.9	—
Clontarf,	3,365	4,441	400.3	458.2	32.1	—
Dublin,	4,362	7,145	338	327.3	30.9	—
Dublin County,	3,351	3,796	147	174.8	37.8	—
Longford,	3,303	3,656	388.6	413.9	35.3	—
Limerick County,	7,341	7,371	495.6	514.9	29.1	—
Armagh,	3,103	3,349	352.2	399	3.8	—
Waterford County,	3,384	3,435	338.6	354.4	6.8	—
Ardsley,	3,708	3,837	344	218.9	2.2	—
Districts showing an increase of offences—						
Wicklow,	3,791	3,739	493.9	483.6	—	3
Downpatrick,	3,336	3,305	344.5	243.2	—	1.8
Galway County and Town,	3,613	3,584	378.2	277.9	—	1.6
Longford,	336	430	339	450.5	—	4.3
Kerry,	3,717	3,719	413.2	416.2	—	5
Fermagh,	3,338	3,274	248.4	254.5	—	9.2
Sligo,	3,607	3,311	295.2	267.1	—	8.4
Tyrone,	3,600	3,203	225	248	—	9
Cavan,	4,443	3,380	318.1	265	—	35.1
Mayo,	4,335	3,799	377.9	258.8	—	12
Dublin Metropolitan Police District, and out of County,	48,651	46,880	1,224.2	1,182.8	—	41.6
Londonderry County and City,	3,302	4,479	304.8	397.4	—	47.4
Waterford City,	3,356	3,631	325.9	373.2	—	53.7
Limerick City,	3,713	3,393	336.9	400.5	—	82.4
Cork City,	4,655	6,351	1078.2	885.1	—	214

(Table No. 8,  
pp 121-123)

It appears from this table that the counties which exhibited the most satisfactory diminution of offences determined summarily were —South Riding of Tipperary, 96.8 in each 10,000 of population, fewer persons proceeded against for such offences than in 1869; Meath, 79.3; Kildare, 69.7; Westmeath, 67.7; and the county and city of Kilkenny, 64. On the other hand, the counties which showed the most unfavourable results in 1870 were —Mayo, 38 in each 10,000 of population, Dublin county and city, 41.6; Londonderry county and city, 47.4; Waterford city, 53.7; Limerick city, 82.4; and Cork city, 214.

## CHAPTER II.—MODES OF PROCEDURE FOR PUNISHING CRIME.

In Ireland the modes of procedure for punishing crime are a combination of the English and Scotch systems, with some special arrangements added which are peculiar to Ireland. There is, in the first place, a complete system of Coroners for the holding of inquests exactly on the model of Coroners' inquests in England. Then there are in each county Sessions, and also Quarter Sessions and special cases heard at Petty Sessions, or at Inquests, and also Crown Solicitors for Assizes. These officers in some degree correspond to the Procurators Fiscal for Scotch counties. In addition to them, the Police in Ireland are under central control, report specially on all crimes, and act as prosecutors. There are in each county Stipendiary Magistrates in communication with the central Government, and also acting in the collection of evidence in all serious cases.

**Coroners' Inquests.** Returns have been received for 1870 from all the Coroners in Ireland, giving the number of inquests for each Coroner's district, with the verdicts found by the jury. The returns further distinguish, in the case of children under seven years of age, those which were legitimate from those which were illegitimate.

(Table, pp  
184-197.)

The following is a summary of the returns for 1870, compared with those of 1869—

Verdicts as returned by Coroners for 1870, compared with those of 1869.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Total number of verdicts, . . . . .	1,134	1,238*	190	—
Death from causes not specified as venereal, . . . . .	1,133	806	141	—
Accidental death, . . . . .	1,076	1,096	13	—
Found dead, . . . . .	879	845*	34	—
Swindle, or self-murder, . . . . .	89	114	—	53
Death from excessive drinking, . . . . .	87	94	—	7
Death from want, cold, exposure, &c., . . . . .	80	22	—	—
Death from disease accompanied by neglect, . . . . .	71	70	1	—
Death from disease, causes unknown, . . . . .	36	23	26	—
Death from injuries, causes unknown, . . . . .	44	26	8	—
Strangulation, . . . . .	60	28*	12	—
Willful murder, other than of adults aged one year and under, . . . . .	27	42*	—	2
Willful murder of adults one year and under, . . . . .	5	5	—	—
Infanticide homicide, . . . . .	—	—	—	—

In 1869 one of the Coroners for the county of Mayo did not make any return. His return, however, for 1870, which gives only two cases in which inquests were held, has been taken as approximately correct for that year, and added accordingly. As above indicated, there has been a decrease in the number of cases of infanticide, but an increase in the number of other cases in which a Coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder.

The statistics with regard to suicide in the two countries are remarkable, when compared. In Ireland, in 1870, as appears from the above summary, there were 29 cases, while in England and Wales, in 1869, the cases of suicide returned by the Coroners were 1,360, which gives 361 as the number in a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland, or upwards of four times as many as actually occurred in this country.

The number of cases of death from excessive drinking was 87—nearly as large as the number of suicides, and greater than that of the murders and infanticides put together. Taken in connexion with the other statistics these figures show the importance of dealing directly with habitual drunkards.

In England and Wales the number of inquests in 1869 was 24,708 (17,131 on males and 7,576 on females), which would give 6,696 in a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland. The proportionate number of inquests in England and Wales is, therefore, nearly double the number held in Ireland.

\* Two added from the return of a Coroner of Mayo for 1870, as approximately correct for 1869 (Found dead, 1, and willful murder other than of adults aged one year and under, 1).

Of the total number of inquests in Ireland, 467 were held on infants and children under seven years of age. In England and Wales in 1869 the number of inquests on infants and children under seven years of age was 6,884, which would give 1,679 as the number in a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland. The proportionate number of inquests of this class in England and Wales is, therefore, nearly four times as great as the number in Ireland.

The extent to which this want of care may be traced to illegitimacy is shown by the fact, that 147, or 31 per cent., of the children under seven years of age, upon whose inquests were held in Ireland, were illegitimate, whilst of the English proportionate number (1,679) 363, or 21 per cent., were of that class.

In the Police Tables of crimes reported, the statistics of murder were included with other offences affecting human life, and not taken separately for comparison, as explained in preceding reports. In consequence of the difference of the system of public prosecutions in Ireland from that in England, the returns of the Police are framed on a different principle. The Police returns in Ireland are framed chiefly according to the crime charged at the commencement of the prosecution, and correspond very closely with the verdicts at Coroner's inquests. In England the Police returns are made according to the verdicts at the trial,\* and all those cases in which the Jury convicts of a crime other than that charged in the indictment (e.g., in cases where upon a trial for murder a verdict of manslaughter or of concealment of Birth is returned) appear in different classes in the statistics of England and Ireland. In the former they are classified according to the verdict of the Jury, while in the latter they are returned as murder, that being the crime found by the Coroner's Jury, and for which the indictment was framed. The statistics which afford the best standard of comparison of the cases commonly referred to as murders, irrespective of the legal definition of the offence on final verdict, are the verdicts at Coroner's inquests, and these in Ireland and England and Wales are to a large extent comparable.

PART I.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
CHAPTER II.  
FRAUDS.  
—  
Coroner's Inquests.

Statistics of  
crimes and  
infanticides

STATISTICS OF MURDER, ACCORDING TO THE CORONER'S INQUESTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES CONTINUED	Coroner's in 1870 Total	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1870		DIFFERENCE		DIFFERENCE PER CENT.	
		Total	Number in a portion of the population of the England and Wales equal to that of Ireland.	Excess supplied by other Irish	Irish number less than English	English number less than Irish	Irish number less than English
Murder of children aged one year and under.	37	125	40	—	2	—	7.5
Murder of persons above one year of age.	40	190	24	16	—	48.0	—
Total.	77	315	64	15	—	10.0	—

(Tables,  
pp. 124-127.)

It appears from this table that the number of cases in which murder, other than infanticide, was charged by the verdicts of Coroner's inquests, was 40 in Ireland in 1870, as compared with 24 in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales in 1869, showing a difference against Ireland of 16, or 40 per cent. This, however, is an exceptionally high proportion; for if we take the statistics of the five years ended 1863, we get—Murders of persons above one year of age in Ireland, 141,† or 28 a year, proportion for England and Wales, 23, English statistics more favourable by 5 cases per annum, or 17.5 per cent.

The statistics of infanticide in both countries are quite startling.

The proportion of children in Ireland to the rest of the population was ascertained by the Census Commissioners in 1851 to be as 2.4 to 97.6, or, in other words, that in

\* Ireland and Criminal Statistics for England and Wales for 1869, p. 22.

† This number has been partly estimated, to supply cases in which returns were not regularly made.

Part I.  
Census  
Statistics  
—  
CHAPTER II  
*Problems*  
—  
Census of 1861.  
Statistics of  
murders.

Results of pro-  
ceedings in cases  
of murder.

Infanticides

every 804 of the population, about 5 are infants under one year of age. It follows from this that the proportional number of murders of infants under one year of age which would correspond to the 49 murders which appear from the Coroners' returns to have taken place amongst the rest of the population, would be about 1 a year. The actual number of infanticides is therefore about 37 times the number of murders occurring amongst the same amount of the population at other periods of life on an average.

In England and Wales the proportion of those under one year to those above one year of age is 3 to 37, it follows, therefore, that the number of infanticides which would correspond to the 166 murders of persons above one year of age would be 3 in one year. The actual number (163) would appear to be on an average about 53 times the number occurring amongst the same number of the population in England and Wales at other periods of life. The excess of infanticides above other murders in both countries presents matter for consideration as to the causes of the immorality which leads to this crime.

From a comparison of the actual convictions for murder with the total number of murders and infanticides committed, views have been entertained that murders were very inadequately detected and punished in Ireland; but the result of the proceedings instituted in 255 cases in which verdicts of murder of persons above one year of age, and 139 cases in which verdicts of infanticide were found in Ireland, during a lengthened period, have been traced, and out of the 255 murders, persons were arrested in 242 cases, and in only 13 cases was no one arrested.

The number of persons committed for murder was 310. Of these, 14 were found insane, 15 acquitted on the ground of insanity, and 8 committed suicide or died before trial. All these cases (32 in all) may be taken as equivalent to convictions for murder; besides these there were 21 actual convictions of murder, which would give a total of 63 persons who were dealt with substantially as if convicted for murder. 103 were convicted of lesser offences, adding these to the 63 substantially convicted of murder, we get 166, or 53 per cent. of the persons committed who were convicted and punished, or died, or were treated as insane. The persons acquitted and discharged were 61, and in only 8 cases was there no verdict in consequence of the Jury not agreeing. In 28 cases the Grand Jury were not satisfied with the evidence, and found no bill. The result of these statistics is to show a very active detection and prosecution of crime in Ireland, though, owing to the very strong feeling against capital punishment, the convictions for lesser offences were 103 as compared with 31 for murder.

In the cases of infanticide, criminals, as might be expected, were not so frequently detected. Out of 139 cases of verdicts by Coroners' Juries of wilful murder of children one year and under, in 65 cases there were arrests, while in 44 cases no person was arrested.

There were 108 persons committed for trial for infanticides. So strongly, however, does the feeling against capital punishment appear to operate, that whilst 41 were convicted of a lesser offence than murder, there was not a single conviction for murder, and no less than 29 were acquitted and discharged, as 9 cases the Grand Jury were not satisfied with the evidence. These statistics corroborate the recommendations of the Select Committee as to the abolition of capital punishment for infanticide. If the punishment were more in accordance with public opinion, the prosecutions and convictions would be more frequent, and the excessive number of infanticides would be more effectually checked.

The forms of returns used for the Irish Criminal Tables, which were annually presented to Parliament for many years prior to 1863, have been preserved, so as to allow of an accurate comparison with the statistics of this class of criminal proceedings in Ireland for past years, and by this means the defect is obviated to which the Irish Judicial and Criminal Statistics, from being compiled for only 7 years, would otherwise be subject.

In this comparison it was necessary to mark the large addition to the number of the offences treated as distinct, inserted by the advice of the Law Adviser to the Irish Government in the Tables of 1868, after the Consolidated Criminal Statutes had come into operation. This has been done on Table 3, and the figures before and after the new classification of offences are distinguished by a broad line (vide pp 132-7). The change, however, does not affect the total number of offences of all classes.

The following summary shows the number of persons for trial at Assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and at Quarter Sessions in 1870, compared with the number in the preceding 14 years, beyond which period the figures are not truly comparable in consequence of the effect of the Criminal Justice Act, 1835, which allowed cases to be disposed of by Justices at Petty Sessions which could previously be disposed of by indictment only.—

Part I  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS  
—  
CHAPTER II  
Prisoners.

Appendix, Quotient  
Statutes, &c.  
(Table, No. 1,  
p. 141.)

Year	Population in Ireland for Year	No. of Persons for Trial	Actual Increase	Actual Decrease	No. in 100,000 of Population	Increase per 100,000	Decrease per 100,000
1856, -	3,375,853	5,609	—	—	118	—	—
1857, -	3,212,454	5,310	101	—	132	4	—
1858, -	3,306,814	6,208	—	892	187	—	15
1859, -	3,360,711	8,952	—	443	100	—	7
1860, -	3,378,308	5,505	—	470	92	—	3
1861, -	3,428,613	5,505	200	—	90	4	—
1862, -	3,510,527	4,616	1,890	—	115	19	—
1863, -	3,528,563	4,678	—	236	106	—	9
1864, -	3,635,267	4,790	—	999	66	—	17
1865, -	3,641,664	4,507	—	419	64	—	7
1866, -	3,686,623	4,306	—	352	57	—	0
1867, -	3,697,196	4,501	215	—	61	0	—
1868, -	3,763,385	6,120	—	454	75	—	7
1869, -	3,795,707	4,154	54	—	75	—	—
1870, -	3,765,076	4,328	734	—	99	13	—
Increase in 14 years,			3,153		25		

The above figures show an increase of 785 in the number of persons sent for trial in 1870, as compared with the number in 1869, and a larger total number than in any year since 1864. Ninety persons in every 100,000 of the population were for trial, being a larger proportional number than in any year since 1863. The year 1870, whilst unsatisfactory if compared with the years since 1863, is more favourable than any of the 8 years before 1864, and shows a decrease of 2,148 from 7,099 persons for trial in 1836 to 4,956 for trial in 1870, and, allowing for a difference in population, shows a decrease from 118 in every 100,000 of the population to 99, or of 35 per cent.

The offences of which these for trial in 1870 and 1869 were convicted or charged are indicated by the following summary.—

(Table, No. 2,  
pp. 143, 144.)

Classes of Offences included in ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES in 1870, compared with those of 1869	1870	1869	Difference		Difference per cent.	
			1870 less than 1869	1870 less than 1869	1870 less than 1869	1870 less than 1869
Total number of persons charged,	4,956	4,731	785	—	Per cent. 16	—
Offences not included in the following classes,	1,319	821	498	—	38.5	—
Offences against the person,	1,717	1,235	482	—	31.2	—
Offences against property with violence,	389	213	68	—	21.5	—
Offences against property without violence,	389	40	49	—	42.0	—
Offences against property without violence,	1,380	1,319	39	—	1.4	—
Treasonable Felony,	4	0	4	—	200	—
Forgery and offences against the currency,	61	73	—	21	—	43

This summary shows an increase in 1870, as compared with 1869, in the number of persons for trial for all the classes of offences indicated, except those of forgery and offences against the currency, the difference being 16 per cent. in favour of 1869.

PART I.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS  
CHAPTER II.  
Proceedings.

Justice, Quarter  
Sessions, &c.

Fourth of Proceed-  
ings,  
(Table, No. 1,  
p. 143.)

The Police returns of crimes actually committed in 1870 necessarily relate to later offences than those for which persons were for trial in 1870, and the characteristics of crime have been fully considered in connection with the Police statistics.

In preceding volumes, under the head of "Criminal Proceedings," the statistics as to one class of crime of great importance, viz., those in connection with the efforts to extend manufactures in Ireland, have been given. There were no persons for trial for destroying machines or goods in process of manufacture in 1870, and only 2 persons for offences connected with conspiracies or combinations to raise the rate of wages. There were, however, 19 persons for trial for riot and seditiously demolishing buildings, machinery, &c., being an increase of 5 on the number (14) in 1869.

The following table shows the result of the proceedings at Assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions, with a column added to show the proportion disposed of in each mode of disposal, and a corresponding column for England and Wales in 1869, for comparison.—

Description of Persons FOR TRIAL.	Ireland, 1870.	Proportion disposed of	
		England, 1869.	England and Wales, 1869.
		Persons tried.	Persons tried.
Total number of persons sent for trial, . . . . .	4,336	109	169
Total not tried, . . . . .	270	19.65	4.63
Viz.—Yet prosecuted, . . . . .	464	9.80	0.18
No bills found against, . . . . .	561	9.34	4.55
Indicted and not tried, . . . . .	30	0.31	0
Total tried and disposed of, . . . . .	3,596	69.35	99.37
Dispositions of total tried, . . . . .	3,596	100	100
I. Convicted, as follows:—	3,064	77.39	79.15
Viz.—Sentenced to imprisonment, &c., . . . . .	1,801	70.51	68.09
Sentenced to penal servitude, . . . . .	363	9.15	15.81
Detained also sentenced on ground of insanity, . . . . .	10	0.25	0.11
Total cases, . . . . .	6	0.14	0.07
Sentenced to death, . . . . .	4	0.10	0.12
II. Acquitted on trial, . . . . .	508	22.75	21.85

It appears from this table that the chief difference between the disposal of prosecutions in Ireland and in England and Wales is the number of prosecutions stopped without trial in Ireland—nearly 10 per cent (9.85), while less than 1 per cent is stopped in England and Wales (0.15). In the number of prosecutions stopped in consequence of the Grand Jury not being satisfied with the evidence there is also a difference, though not so marked. In 9 per cent (9.84) of the cases "no bills" were found by Grand Juries in Ireland, while in only about 5 per cent (4.68) "no bills" were found in England and Wales.

This difference arises in part from the system of official prosecutions in Ireland, and the extra number of Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, the tendency of which is, as shown by the Police statistics, to secure a larger number of apprehensions in proportion to the crimes committed, and a larger number of prosecutions on suspicion without complete evidence. The tendency of the English system of leaving cases so largely to private prosecution, is, necessarily, that fewer prosecutions in doubtful cases are undertaken. This difference arises in part also from the difficulty of obtaining evidence in the case

of agrarian or political or party offences in Ireland. That there is not in general any difficulty in obtaining convictions where parties are tried, is shown by the fact that the number of acquittals in proportion to those tried is only 23 per cent. in Ireland (23.75), of the persons tried, as compared with 22 per cent. (21.55) in England and Wales in 1879.

The following table gives a summary of the results shown as to Ireland in the preceding table, with the corresponding figures of the preceding five years for comparison —

Year	Total for Ireland	Not Tried	Tried	Convicted or found guilty	Acquitted	Proportion of those Tried who were	
						Convicted or found guilty	Acquitted
1865	4,607	1,509	3,098	2,896	251	73.6	26.4
1866	4,344	916	3,428	2,614	814	71.7	28.3
1867	4,241	950	3,300	2,752	548	70.6	29.4
1868	4,177	920	3,257	2,618	739	75.4	24.6
1869	4,151	825	3,325	2,650	665	74.2	25.8
1870	4,255	915	3,340	2,954	806	71.31	28.69

It appears from this table that the proportion of acquittals (23.75) was less in 1870 than in any of the preceding five years, and was less by 2 per cent. than the average of these years (25.7).

In the following table the sentences passed on those convicted in 1870 are shown in detail, and in comparison with the sentences for each of the nine preceding years —

Sentences	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
Death, . . . . .	4	—	—	3	4	3	7	4	6	5	5
Penal Servitude —											
For Life, . . . . .	1	—	2	6	3	4	2	8	2	2	2
Above 15 years, . . . . .	1	—	1	2	3	2	3	1	—	4	4
For 10, and above 10 years, . . . . .	14	7	9	13	11	6	4	14	25	1	1
For 5, and above 5 years, . . . . .	183	68	123	136	138	165	97	167	65	79	79
For 4 years, and under,* . . . . .	189	102	185	134	55	144	369	390	650	257	257
Imprisonment—											
Above 2 years, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For 3, and above 3 years, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For 2, and above 2 years, . . . . .	107	77	62	82	56	56	195	108	123	124	124
For 1 year, and above 1 year, . . . . .	334	317	274	327	297	365	419	434	475	444	444
For 6 months and under, . . . . .	1,667	1,286	1,256	1,465	1,266	1,233	1,673	1,634	1,579	1,736	1,736
Flogging, death, or discharged, . . . . .	296	285	403	492	671	453	577	538	595	520	520
Sentence repaid and pardon, . . . . .	111	95	209	163	43	163	304	43	160	161	161
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3,271</b>	
Not in Reformatory or Industrial Schools,* . . . . .	36	37	60	65	27	35	54	41	35	61	

There were 4 persons sentenced to death in Ireland in 1870, viz., 3 men and 1 woman. Two only of the men were executed; the third had his sentence commuted into penal servitude. The following are the cases in which the capital sentence was carried out —

\* As the returns have been modified in consequence of the changes in the law regarding this class of punishments, it has been necessary to group the punishments within three limits in order to compare the figures for 30 years.

† In the English statistics those ordered to be detained in Reformatory Schools are not shown according to the original sentence of imprisonment imposed, but under the head "Detained in Reformatory and Industrial Schools." In the Irish Tables these detained in Reformatory Schools are shown according to the original sentence of imprisonment imposed, and shown as a separate class.

## PART I.

## CRIMINAL

## STATISTICS.

## I.—

## CRIMES II.

## Proceedings.

## A.—

## Assault, Quarter

## Sessions, do

## Death of Proceed-

## ings.

Continued  
(Tables Nos. 1 & 2,  
pp. 141-143.)

Capital  
sentences.

PART I  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER II  
Proceedings.

Antoni, Quarter  
Sessions, &c.

Andrew Carr, aged 39, Dublin City, an army pensioner, for the murder of his pensioner—stated to be from jealousy, but this was denied by the culprit.

Lawrence and Margaret Shide, King's County, brother and sister, aged respectively 23 and 29 years, for the murder of a neighbour who had succeeded against them at law, touching the right of way to a bog.

The want of local jurisdiction to determine rights of way and other rights of property of pecuniary value too small to bear the expense of central litigation, is one of the most important causes of crimes remediable by legislation and still undisturbed with.

In England and Wales there were 18 persons sentenced to death in 1870, of whom 10 were executed.

The number of cases in which persons were sentenced to penal servitude in 1870 was 243, as compared with 191 in 1869, being an increase of 53. In England and Wales the number of such sentences was 2,604 in 1869, which gives 438 for a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland, showing in a marked manner the much more serious character of crime in England for which convictions were obtained.

Bills sent to  
Grand Jury at  
Quarter Sessions.  
(Table, p. 237.)

In connection with the civil business of Quarter Sessions some criminal statistics have been obtained as to the disposal of bills sent to the Grand Jury, and of the persons against whom bills were found. The number of bills sent to Grand Jurors at Quarter Sessions in 1870 was 2,608, and the number ignored 295, or 11.3 per cent. Of the 2,313 persons against whom bills were found, 376 (12.8 per cent.) are returned as "otherwise disposed of," and 2,548 as either found guilty or acquitted. Of the latter number, 1,807, or 74.8 per cent., were found guilty, and 641, or 25.2 per cent., were acquitted. The fact that the proportion of acquittals at Quarter Sessions is higher than the proportion of acquittals (22.73 per cent.) at Assizes and Quarter Sessions returned by Local Inspectors (vide p. 36) shows that the acquittals are more frequent in the case of less serious offences prosecuted at Sessions than in that of the more serious offences prosecuted at Assizes.

Court for the  
consideration of  
Crown cases  
reserved.  
(Table, p. 277.)

The Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved, constituted by Sect. 11 & 12 Vic. c. 78, corresponds to the Court of Criminal Appeal in England, and the following table gives the particulars of the proceedings:—

Name or Name Cases Reserved	Assize	Dublin Criminal Court.	Quarter Sessions.	Total	Judgment	
					Affirmed	Reversed
Policy—Driving counterfeited coin, having been previously convicted of uttering counterfeited coin.	—	County of Dublin Committal Dec. 1869.	—	1	—	Reversed.
Attempting to take a Constable acting under Warrant of Dublin Revenue Authority.	—	County of Dublin Committal, October, 1869.	—	1	Affirmed.	—
Murder, . . . . .	King's Co. Spring Assizes, 1870.	—	—	1	Affirmed.	—
Policy—Conspiracy to steal barley, &c., obtaining barley &c. by false pretences.	—	Edmund Street Assizes, 1870.	—	1	Affirmed.	—
Misdemeanour—Delivering threatening letters.	Co. Tipperary, S.S. Spring Assizes, 1870.	—	—	1	—	Reversed
Soliciting to murder, . . . .	Co. of Wick, Spring Assizes, 1870.	—	—	1	—	Reversed

It appears from this table that there were 6 appeals before the Court in 1870. In 3 cases the previous decisions were reversed, and in 3 they were affirmed.





## CHAPTER III.—CRIMINALS AND OTHERS IN CONFINEMENT.

CHAPTER III.  
*Gaols, &c., in  
Confinement.*

The statistics of persons in confinement includes—in addition to actual criminals—persons accused of crime, debtors, children detained in industrial schools to prevent their falling into crime, and lunatics committed by Justices as dangerous. They do not include idiots or lunatics detained by order of the Lord Chancellor, or upon medical certificate for the purpose of cure.

Persons in detention,  
Dec. 1873.

The distribution of the persons in confinement, among the different places of detention, is shown in the following table:—

CRIMINALS, &c., UNDER DETENTION AT DEC. 31, 1873	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total in all Ireland, . . . . .	5,388	3,994	9,382*	100.
In Lunatic Asylums (as admitted, as dangerous), . . . . .	1,094	5,515	5,148	54.9
In County and Town Gaols, . . . . .	1,265	212	2,168	24.0
In Industrial Schools, . . . . .	245	1,281	1,527	17.0
In Convict Prisons, . . . . .	385	332	1,286	13.6
In Reformatories, . . . . .	679	175	853	9.1
In Bridewells, . . . . .	30	17	67	0.7
In Four Courts Marshalls,† . . . . .	—	—	48	0.4

It appears from this table that without taking into account the juvenile criminals in Reformatories, the persons in confinement who are detained to prevent them falling into crime rather than as punishment, are 4,476 (viz., 3,143 lunatics, and 1,527 children in industrial schools), or more than half of (9,382) the entire number in confinement.

## Commitments.

The number of commitments in the course of 1873 was as follows:—

COMMITMENTS IN PLACES OF DETENTION IN 1873	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Per cent. in Total Commitments.
Total in all Ireland, . . . . .	29,625	16,151	45,776*	100.
In Gaols, . . . . .	29,328	11,715	38,543	70.8
In Bridewells, . . . . .	6,537	1,845	10,585	23.3
In Industrial Schools, . . . . .	223	1,236	1,459	3.2
In Lunatic Asylums, . . . . .	734	428	1,162	2.4
In Reformatory Schools, . . . . .	323	65	388	0.8
In Convict Prisons, . . . . .	152	74	226	0.5
In Four Courts Marshalls,† . . . . .	—	—	219	0.5

The number of commitments to gaols and bridewells, compared with the number in custody at the end of the year, shows that the commitments are for short periods; the importances of industrial schools and lunatic asylums is shown by the commitments being six times and five times, respectively, the number to convict prisons and Reformatories.

## Gaols.

The county and town gaols included in these tables are 38 in number. They are not divided into county, borough, and liberty prisons as in England and Wales. Only 4 of the 33 boroughs in Ireland have distinct gaols, viz., Dublin, which has 2; Cork, Limerick, and Drogheda, which have 1 each; only 2 boroughs with gaols in common with adjoining county have distinct taxation for gaols, viz., Belfast, Carrickfergus, Galway, Killybegs, and Waterford.

\* In this total the persons mentioned below as in the Four Courts Marshalls are included.

† The figures given under this head are obtained from the Report of the Inspector-General of Prisons for 1873.

‡ This includes 2 committed from Russia.

The total number of commitments of all kinds to county and town jails in 1870 was 32,743.

	COMMITMENTS OTHER THAN TRANSMISSION			
	1870.	1871.	Increase in 1871.	Decrease in 1871.
Men and Boys	20,328	18,878	1,450	—
Women and Girls	12,415	11,765	749	—
Total	32,743	30,643	2,100	—

Foot L.  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.  
CHAPTER III.  
Commitments, &c., to  
Confinement.  
(Table, No. A  
pp. 170, 171.)

This table shows a marked increase in the number of commitments in 1870. The commitments are distinguished in the tables into cases in which the persons committed had never previously been in any prison, and cases in which they had been previously committed, and it appears that of the 32,743<sup>a</sup> commitments only 16,236 (or 47 per cent.) were of persons not previously in any prison, while 17,533 (or 53 per cent.) were of persons who had been previously committed, showing at once that the greater number of the commitments were of habitual criminals, including amongst this number some who had become so during the year.

In consequence of this characteristic, it becomes important to trace the extent of the recommitments, and this is shown in the following table, in which a per-centage of the number in each class to the total number of recommitments is added.

Previous  
commitments.  
(Table, No. 2,  
pp. 184, 185.)

NUMBER OF TIMES IN WHICH PERSONS WERE PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total of both sexes.	Percentage per cent.	
				Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.
Once	5,270	1,235	6,505	37.1	19.2
Twice	1,696	632	2,328	11.4	9.6
Three	601	278	879	10.4	6.8
Four times	491	458	949	6.9	8.2
Five times	430	330	760	5.0	5.5
Six or more and above five	655	428	1,083	6.5	5.0
Ten times and above ten	671	466	1,137	5.4	7.0
Above ten times	375	3,678	4,053	11.3	43.0
Total	9,668	6,073	15,741	100	100

The frequency of recommitments is shown in a marked manner by this table. A large number (13.3 per cent.) of the cases of recommitment were of men who had been above 10 times previously committed, and 22.2 per cent. were of men who had been previously committed 5 times or upwards. Amongst the women, the proportions are more considerable; 41 per cent. of the recommitments amongst them were of women who had previously been committed upwards of 10 times, and 39.5 per cent. were of women who had been previously committed 5 times or upwards.

The results indicate very plainly that some further legislation is required in dealing with habitual criminals, especially in the case of women committed above 10 times. Such cases appear fitted for an extension to adults of the habitual criminal class, of the Reformatory system, which has been so successfully applied to young persons.

The statistics of commitments of persons not previously committed to any prison afford the best test of the amount of fresh crime arising either from the strength of the causes producing crime or the weakness of the repressive agencies. In these statistics, each commitment indicates a distinct criminal, while the statistics of recommitments of habitual criminals do not.

<sup>a</sup> In this classification the transfers are not deducted, but being only 48 they are too few to affect the result.

TABLE I.  
ORIGINAL  
RECORDS.  
CHARTER III.  
*Crimes, &c., in  
Corkhaven.*

Slide.  
(Table, No. 2,  
pp. 166, 167.)

The following figures show the number of persons committed to gaols for the first time in 1870, compared with those of the same class in 1869.

Persons committed for first time.	1869.	1870.	Difference		Difference per cent.	
			Number in 1870 less than in 1869.	Number in 1869 less than in 1870.	Number in 1870 less than in 1869.	Number in 1869 less than in 1870.
Total, . . . . .	18,350	14,151	—	1,399	—	7.6
Men and Boys, . . . . .	11,692	10,680	—	912	—	7.8
Women and Girls, . . . . .	6,658	3,471	—	317	—	4.8

This table shows an increase in 1870 of 1,099 criminals. It is to be observed that of this number only 157, or about one-seventh, are women and girls; the remainder (1,242, or about six-sevenths), are men and boys. In the following table the number of persons committed for the first time in 1870 is compared with the average number of those committed for the first time in the preceding five years.

Persons committed for first time in 1870.	1870.	Average of five years, 1865- 1869.	Difference		Difference per cent.	
			Number in 1870 less than average number for five preceding years.	Average number for five preceding years less than in 1870.	Number in 1870 less than average number for five preceding years.	Average number for five preceding years less than in 1870.
Total, . . . . .	15,780	15,617	163	—	2.4	—
Men and Boys, . . . . .	11,602	11,485	—	117	—	0.1
Women and Girls, . . . . .	4,178	4,132	46	—	1.1	—

(Table, No. 3,  
p. 164.)

This table shows a decrease in 1870 of 367 criminals. It will be observed that among men and boys there is an increase of 167, and among women and girls a decrease of 474.

The number of commitments to gaols in Ireland during 1870, classified according to grounds of commitment, with the proportion per cent. of each class to the total commitments, as compared with the proportion per cent. of the similar classes in England and Wales in 1869, is shown in the following summary —

Commitments.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total of both sexes.	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.	
				Ireland, 1870.	England and Wales, 1869.	Ireland, 1869.	England and Wales, 1869.
On summary convictions, . . . . .	14,343	15,618	29,961	70.5	68.6	86.4	86.9
For trial, and tried at Assizes and Sessions, . . . . .	3,982	318	4,300	10.9	11.7	4.3	5.0
Remanded and discharged, . . . . .	2,318	964	3,282	9.6	6.6	4.5	6.6
For want of sureties, . . . . .	690	973	1,663	8.8	3.9	3.7	3.3
For debt and on civil process, . . . . .	637	50	687	3.5	8.6	0.3	1.4
Military and Naval offences, . . . . .	454	—	454	2.3	7.0	—	—
Total, . . . . .	30,382	15,221	45,603	100	100	100	100

Upon this table, it is to be observed, that in both countries the commitments arise mainly from summary convictions, which in Ireland amount to 86.4 per cent. in the case of women and girls, and 70.5 per cent. in the case of men and boys. The differences between the two countries are as follow:—The proportion of men and boys summarily convicted and of those committed for want of sureties, of persons remanded and discharged, and of those committed for military and naval offences, is greater in Ireland than in England, and the proportion of those for trial and tried at Assizes and

\* *File note (\*)*, page 35, *supra*.

Seniors, and of those imprisoned for debt and on civil process, is greater in England and Wales than in Ireland.

The following summary shows the age and sex of the persons (other than debtors and persons charged with military and naval offences) committed to the different county and county of city or of town gaols in 1879. From a comparison of the proportion per cent. of each sex at the different age-periods to the total number of each sex in the prisons in Ireland, with the proportionate numbers in England and Wales in 1869 we get the following results:—

Age.	Total of both sexes.	Men and boys.	Women and girls.	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and boys.		Women and girls.	
				Ireland, 1879.	England and Wales, 1869.	Ireland, 1879.	England and Wales, 1869.
Under 12 years, . . . . .	345	224	19	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.4
12 years and under 14, . . . .	1,029	661	368	4.8	3.4	1.2	3.0
14 years and under 16, . . . .	5,559	4,085	1,471	24.8	20.9	10.0	19.6
16 years and under 18, . . . .	15,494	9,085	6,409	68.6	52.1	47.3	54.4
18 years and under 20, . . . .	6,249	3,534	2,715	27.4	29.6	23.4	25.8
20 years and under 22, . . . .	3,994	1,733	1,261	16.8	11.3	10.9	12.3
22 years and under 24, . . . .	1,235	640	595	5.2	3.7	4.5	5.7
24 years and under 26, . . . .	644	495	149	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.9
26 years and under 28, . . . .	324	110	214	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.5
Above 28 years, . . . . .							
Age not ascertained, . . . . .							
Total, . . . . .	31,835	18,471	13,364	100	100	100	100

As respects men and boys, it appears that in only two of these classes is there an excess in the Irish over the English proportion, viz., in that of the prisoners between 16 and 20 years. With regard to women and girls, the above figures show an excess in the Irish proportion over the English in those aged from 21 to 40 years. The proportionate number of these in the other classes is greater in England and Wales than in Ireland, with the exception of the first, in which the proportions are the same.

The birthplace of the persons (other than debtors, and persons charged with military and naval offences) committed to the different county and county of city or of town gaols in Ireland in 1879, will be seen in the following table. The number and proportion per cent. to the total commitments of each sex (exclusive of debtors, &c.), of persons born in the same countries and who were confined in the county prisons in England and Wales in 1869 is given for comparison:—

Description.	Total of both sexes.	Men and boys.	Women and girls.	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and boys.		Women and girls.	
				Ireland, 1879.	England and Wales, 1869.	Ireland, 1879.	England and Wales, 1869.
Ireland, . . . . .	30,594	18,543	12,055	27.8	11.5	56.5	25.4
England and Wales, . . . . .	416	263	153	1.0	84.2	1.1	72.5
Scotland, . . . . .	159	56	103	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.8
Outcasts and East Indians, . . . .	35	29	6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
Foreign Convicts, . . . . .	65	43	22	0.6	3.7	—	0.6
Not ascertained, . . . . .	74	63	11	0.3	0.4	—	0.3
Total, . . . . .	31,835	18,471	13,364	100	100	100	100

These figures show that there was only 1.5 per cent. of women and girls, and only 2.7 per cent. of men and boys not of Irish birth in Irish gaols, whilst in England and Wales in 1869 there were 15.8 per cent. of men and boys and 27.5 per cent. of women and girls in English persons not born in England and Wales, and of those strangers no less than 11.5 per cent. of the men and boys and 25.4 per cent. of the women and girls were of Irish birth.

There is a very small number (4.8 per cent.) of persons of Scotch birth in the English prisons, but it is remarkable that the number of women and girls (2.8 per cent.), is

\* This total does not include debtors or persons charged with military or naval offences.

Part I.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS  
CHAPTER III.  
Prisoners, &c., in  
Confinement.  
—  
Gaols.  
Age.  
(Table, No. 3,  
pp. 164, 167.)

Birthplace of  
prisoners.  
(Table, No. 3,  
pp. 166, 167.)

Part I.  
General  
Statistics.  
—  
CHAPTER III.  
Criminals, &c., in  
Confinement.  
—  
Gisle.  
Degree of instruction  
of prisoners  
(Table, No. 4, pp.  
165, 166.)

nearly double the number (1.8 per cent.) of men and boys, just as in the case of Irish emigrants.

It is probable that in both cases this difference arises from the migration of women of bad character from the poorer to the wealthier parts of the kingdom.

The following summary gives the degree of instruction of prisoners (other than debtors, &c.) in goals in Ireland in 1870, with the English proportionate number for 1869 for comparison:—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION	Total of both sexes	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and Boys		Women and Girls	
				Ireland, 1870	England and Wales, 1869	Ireland, 1870	England and Wales, 1869
Neither read nor write, . . . .	14,127	7,355	6,813	37.7	38.4	56.5	59.8
Read, but read and write imperfectly, . . . .	6,634	3,628	3,006	16.5	15.0	34.1	38.5
Read and write well, . . . .	10,966	6,045	5,220	41.9	46.6	30.9	1.6
Superior instruction, . . . .	102	140	16	0.8	0.3	0.1	—
Instruction not ascertained, . . . .	148	135	10	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
Total, . . . .	*51,632	29,171	12,464	100	100	100	100

Of the total number of men and boys (19,171), other than debtors, &c., committed in 1870, it appears that 7,315 or 37.7 per cent. could neither read nor write, and 3,628 or 18.9 per cent. could read and write imperfectly. In England and Wales the number of those altogether uneducated was proportionally less; those who were able neither to read nor write being only 33.4, while those who were able to read and write imperfectly were 13.6 per cent. The difference in the number of those who could read and write well in the two countries is striking. In Ireland the proportion of this class to the total number of men committed being 41.9 per cent. while in England and Wales it was only 3.5 per cent.

In the case of women and girls the relative proportions of the various classes are much the same as in the case of men and boys. Of those wholly ignorant there were 56.5 per cent. in Ireland, and 59.8 per cent. in England and Wales, and of those who could read and write well there were in the prisons of the former country 30.9 per cent. as against 1.6 per cent. in those of the latter. These proportions are of great importance in connection with the proposals to make education compulsory. They indicate a very general failure in the existing arrangements of both countries in securing the education of the uneducated classes most likely to fall into crime.

The following table shows a comparison between Ireland in 1870 and England and Wales in 1869, as regards the proportion per cent. of the prisoners (other than debtors, &c.) in the various occupations to the total number of prisoners:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS IN GOALS.	Total of both sexes	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and Boys		Women and Girls	
				Ireland, 1870	England and Wales, 1869	Ireland, 1870	England and Wales, 1869
Labourers, shoemakers, workmen, &c., . . . .	12,729	11,237	1,495	56.6	55.5	13.5	35.6
Proletarians, . . . .	7,710	—	7,710	—	—	68.9	22.5
Mechanics and skilled workmen, . . . .	3,583	3,142	441	16.6	24.1	0.9	3.7
No occupation, . . . .	2,925	1,538	1,385	6.6	7.0	13.5	27.0
Domestic servants, . . . .	1,226	474	752	5.2	3.0	2.3	3.6
Shopkeepers and dealers, . . . .	1,106	363	743	5.9	3.8	4.1	6.8
Occupations not ascertained, . . . .	671	366	305	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.2
Factory workers, . . . .	620	450	170	2.5	3.3	1.4	5.5
Doctors, nurses, midwives, . . . .	449	440	—	2.0	4.0	—	—
Foramen and overseers of labour, . . . .	314	314	—	1.1	0.1	—	—
Shoppers, shopkeepers, clerks, &c., . . . .	297	292	5	1.1	1.4	—	0.1
Professional employments, . . . .	22	23	—	0.0	0.0	—	—
Total, . . . .	*51,632	29,171	12,464	100	100	100	100

\* *Table note (c), page 37, supra.*

Geographical  
prisoners  
(Table, No. 4,  
pp. 168, 169.)

It will be observed that a very large proportion of the women in prisons in Ireland were prostitutes. No less than 68.9 per cent. of the total number were of that class, while in England the proportion was only 22.6 per cent. The proportion of women who had no occupation previous to their commitment was in Ireland only 11.9 per cent., in England and Wales it was 27.8 per cent.

It appears too, from the above figures, that the proportional number of men employed as domestic servants in Ireland is larger than in England and Wales, while the reverse is the case with regard to women servants. This arises from the tax on men servants in England.

The following summary shows the number of prisoners detained in gaols in Ireland during 1870, the number removed, discharged, and otherwise disposed of, and the number in custody at the close of the year, the corresponding information for England and Wales in 1869 is given for comparison.—

Part I.  
General  
Statistics.  
—  
CHAPTER III.  
Prisons, &c., in  
England.  
—  
Table.

(Table No. 5,  
pp. 176, 177.)

Prisoners in Gaols	IRELAND, 1870			ENGLAND AND WALES, 1869		DETERMINES	
	Males and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total of both sexes.	Total	Number in a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland.	English prisoners in Gaols per 1000 of the population.	Irish prisoners in Gaols per 1000 of the population.
Total number under detention in year, .	21,761	18,114	39,875	159,379	45,141	—	12,296
Committed during year, .	56,258	12,035	68,293	173,219	45,213	—	9,490
In Gaol at commencement of year, .	1,612	369	2,001	16,870	4,798	—	2,747
Removals between prisons during year, .	34	6	40	4,589	1,310	—	1,075
Discharged, removed, &c., during year:—							
Total, .	53,195	13,546	66,741	174,922	45,142	—	10,522
Discharged, viz.:—							
On termination of sentence or non-indictment, .	15,614	11,429	27,043	167,177	48,725	—	6,223
On termination of prosecution, by acquittal or otherwise, .	2,306	621	2,927	—	—	—	—
On payment of fines, .	1,125	293	1,418	—	—	—	—
On pardon or commutation, .	163	17	180	158	37	163	—
On habeas corpus, .	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Removed:—							
Total, .	469	186	655	8,348	2,045	—	1,421
To Government and other Prisons, .	269	89	358	6,060	1,626	—	1,246
To Reformatory Schools, .	216	63	280	1,061	361	—	139
To Lunatic Asylums, .	85	54	139	122	23	45	—
Otherwise disposed of, viz.:—							
Total, .	306	93	399	1,824	323	859	—
Beheaded, .	658	93	751	313	129	320	—
Died, .	14	3	17	238	54	—	37
Escaped, .	3	1	4	8	2	1	—
Committed outside, .	3	—	3	39	6	—	3
Escaped, .	2	—	2	19	2	—	2
Remaining in Prison at end of year, .	1,595	275	1,870	29,464	4,369	—	3,325
Debtors and on Civil Process							
Total number under detention in year, .	718	61	779	13,584	5,374	—	3,369
Committed during year, .	627	22	649	13,546	5,351	—	3,537
In Gaol at commencement of year, .	91	6	97	538	143	—	58
Removals, discharged, &c., .	627	83	710	13,308	5,243	—	3,543
Remaining in prison at end of year, .	91	6	97	538	129	—	58

In this summary the Irish figures contrast favourably with the English. The total

\* The figures in this part of the table are included in those given in the preceding part.

PART I.  
ORIGINAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
CHAPTER III.  
*Crimes, &c., in  
Ireland.*  
—  
Gaols.  
Number of  
prisoners gaols  
capable of accommodation.  
(Table, No. 4,  
pp. 173, 175.)

number under detention being 13,326 less, the commitments during the year being 5,480 less, and the number under detention at the end of the year being 3,831 less than amongst a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland. In the above table a comparison has been made with respect to the disposal of prisoners in the two countries, and it appears that in Ireland the punishments are less severe. Thus, while in Ireland 181 prisoners were discharged on parole or commutation of sentence in 1876, only 37 were similarly treated in England and Wales among an equal number of persons, and 573 were released on bail in Ireland against 237 in an equal number in England and Wales.

The following summary shows the number of persons the gaols in Ireland are constrained to contain, the greatest number confined at one time, and the daily average number in the year:—

	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.
Persons committed to custody, . . . . .	5,260	3,013	8,273
Greatest number of prisoners confined at one time, . . . . .	3,224	991	4,215
Daily average number of prisoners in the year, . . . . .	1,595	668	2,263

These figures show an increase upon those of last year. The greatest number confined at one time in 1869 was 3,212, while in 1870 it was 3,495, being an increase of 283. The daily average number detained is also greater, being in 1870 2,312, as compared with 2,188 in 1869.

The sanitary condition of the gaols in Ireland during 1870 is shown by the following figures taken from the table of Returns, which gives the numbers for each prison separately:—

GAOL OR SICKNESS AND DEATH.	Men and Boys, 1870.	Women and Girls, 1870.	Total, 1870.	Total, 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Increase in 1870.
Total cases of Sickness and Death, . . . . .	10,865	7,455	18,320	20,476	2,156	—
Cases of Sickness, . . . . .	10,787	7,485	18,272	20,165	2,000	—
Slight indisposition, . . . . .	9,737	6,623	16,360	18,032	1,672	—
Feverishness, . . . . .	1,019	690	1,709	1,947	238	—
Insanity, . . . . .	41	32	73	75	—	2
Deaths, . . . . .	3	2	5	5	—	4
Greatest Number Sick at one time, . . . . .	236	119	355	388	33	—

The cases of sickness were considerably fewer in 1870 than in the previous year, the number then being 20,558, while in 1870 the number was 18,252, showing a decrease of 2,306 cases. The cases of insanity have been more numerous in 1870 than in 1869, the total number in the latter year was 75, while in the former it has been 103—viz. 51 men and 52 women. The number of deaths show an increase of 4.

The following summary shows the punishments for prison offences in the different gaols in Ireland in 1870, with the corresponding figures for English prisons in 1862:—

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES.	IRELAND, 1870.			ENGLAND AND WALES, 1862.		SCOTLAND.		DISTRICTS FOR 1862.	
	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total of both Sexes.	Total.	Days of imprisonment for each prisoner under 12 months.	Days of imprisonment for each prisoner over 12 months.	Days of imprisonment for each prisoner over 12 months.	Days of imprisonment for each prisoner over 12 months.	Days of imprisonment for each prisoner over 12 months.
Total number of Prisoners, — . . . . .	3,273	504	3,777	51,967	7,571	3,335	—	3,335	—
Whipped, . . . . .	1,310	204	1,514	47,663	5,543	3,427	—	3,427	—
Kept in solitary confinement, — . . . . .	1,360	168	1,528	18,001	2,052	947	—	947	—
Whipped, . . . . .	3	—	3	168	3	30	—	30	—
Kept in solitary confinement, — . . . . .	7	39	46	87	11	5	—	5	—

From this table it appears that the prisoners in Ireland are dealt with very much

Sanitary condition.  
(Table, No. 4,  
pp. 173, 175.)

Punishments for  
prison offences.  
(Table, No. 4,  
pp. 173, 175.)



were less than in England, thus, in Ireland there were 3,976, or 52 per cent., fewer cases of punishment in 1870 than in a corresponding number of prisoners in England and Wales in 1869.

The cases of stoppage of diet were 62 per cent. less frequent in Ireland than in England and Wales; confinement in solitary and dark cells 26 per cent. less; and whipping 91 per cent. less frequent, there having been only two cases of whipping in Ireland against 135 in England and Wales, or against 22 in the Irish daily average number of prisoners. On the other hand, there were 17 cases of punishment by flog and handcuffs in Ireland against 11 in England and Wales.

Lunatic Asylums come next to County and Town Gaols in importance, from the number of persons in confinement in them; and the returns upon this subject are more complete than in any preceding year.

The volume in preceding years contained returns relating to criminal lunatics detained in gaols. Under the operation, however, of the Act passed in 1867 (Stat. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 115), which provided that dangerous lunatics should be sent, not to gaols, but direct to asylums, and that they should be given up to their friends on proper security, the number of lunatics in gaols rapidly diminished, and at the close of 1869 only 5 were returned as being detained in gaols. No further returns on the subject have accordingly been required from the gaol authorities.

The following figures show the number detained and disposed of during 1870 —

GENERAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total number of Lunatics under detention during year, . . . . .	2,237	3,497	4,344
Under detention at commencement of year,* . . . . .	1,735	1,169	2,904
Committed by Justice under 20 & 21 Vic., c. 115, . . . . .	798	425	1,123
Received from gaols under warrant of Lord Lieutenant, . . . . .	65	25	60
Total number disposed of during year, . . . . .	603	362	965
Discharged or removed on becoming sane, . . . . .	368	227	403
Dead, . . . . .	194	122	318
Given to their friends although insane, . . . . .	22	23	47
Returned to workhouses, . . . . .	9	2	14
Returned to gaol for trial, . . . . .	5	2	7
Escaped, . . . . .	5	1	6
Remaining under detention at close of year, . . . . .	1,634	3,135	3,149

The above summary shows an increase of 137 in the number under detention at the end of 1870, as compared with 1869.

GENERAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS COMMITTED TO IN 1870, COMPARED WITH 1869, IN ENGLAND AND WALES.	Last year, 1869.	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1870.		DIFFERENCE.	
		Total.	Number in a prison of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland.	English Prisoners under detention last year.	Irish Prisoners under detention last year.
Committed during the year, . . . . .	1,123	162	48	1,106	—

These figures present matter for serious inquiry, the difference between the statistics of the two countries being so great. In Ireland if a lunatic is sent to a workhouse, one half the cost is charged to the landlord and one half to the tenant of the electoral division or union at large; but if sent as dangerous to an asylum, the whole cost,

\* See notes A, C, and G, at p. 110, as to number under detention at commencement of 1870.

PART I.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS.  
  
CHAPTER III.  
LUNATICS, &c., in  
Confinement.

Criminal Lunatics  
in Asylums.

(Table, No. 1,  
p. 102.)

except where the contract of tenancy has been made subsequent to the passing of the Land Act (1870), is imposed upon the tenants, not of the electoral division or union but of the county at large.

The following abstract classifies the criminal lunatics according to the offences with which they were charged —

CRIMINALS WHO WERE CRIMINAL LUNATICS WHO RETURNED TO ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1879, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1869.	Total.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		Ireland.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	
		Total.	Per cent.	English Per cent.	Irish Per cent.	English Per cent.	Irish Per cent.
Total under detention in course of year.	4,164	742*	381	3,962	—	Per cent. 59.61	Per cent. —
Dangerous persons at large.	3,545	—	—	3,545	—	100	—
Unlawful offences.	3,527	34	1.0	3,512	—	99.37	—
Rob and receive.	109	28	6	81	—	94.66	—
Went of violence, &c.	54	13	3	41	—	94.44	—
Swearing, defam and threats, and forgery.	59	237	50	37	—	32.32	—
Murder, attempts to murder, and manslaughter.	51	299	75	5	—	9.87	—
Violent larceny and felonies.	4	11	3	3	—	50	—
Unlawful and malicious offences.	2	3	1	3	—	50	—
Drugs and malicious offences.	15	61	1.0	—	—	—	—
Rape, criminal offences, and malicious injuries.	2	34	5	—	3	—	33.33

These figures show an excess in Ireland in every class of offences above indicated, except in that of unusual and unusual offences. The head under which by far the larger number appears is that of "dangerous persons at large," under which no less than 3,545 persons were returned. In England and Wales there was not one returned as originally of the same class in 1869.

(Table, No. 3,  
188.)

The judgments or orders under which criminal lunatics were detained in Ireland in 1879, are contrasted with the corresponding statistics of England and Wales in 1869 in the following table —

ACCOUNT OF CRIMINALS WHO WERE DETAINED.	Ireland, 1879. Total.	England and Wales, 1869. Total.	Proportion to Total Number.	
			Ireland, 1879.	England and Wales, 1869.
Total under detention in course of year.	4,164	742†	Per cent. 109*	Per cent. 109
Committed by Justices.	3,819	39	92.1	5.3
Arrested on warrant and transmitted by Lord Lieutenant's warrant.	119	252	3.9	29.9
Remains under judicial supervision on account of insanity, and transmitted.	111	315	3.7	42.6
Remains under judicial supervision and before trial, and transmitted.	49	347	1.3	—
Found insane, and transmitted.	46	—	1.1	23.3

These tables indicate very clearly that the unfavourable character of the Irish statistics arises from the commitment by Justices in very large numbers of dangerous persons at large; and the extraordinary difference of the figures suggests a careful

\* The English figure is not the addition of the number for the offences charged below, as 4 transfers from one system to another are included from the total. The excess from each system in England account for the lunatics, including transfers; the number of transfers is too small to affect the comparison.

† The Irish figure contains 23 classified offences, viz. highway 15, attempts at suicide 3, and property, having gained without licence, and obstructing railway, 5 each.

‡ The Irish numbers do not include transfers, the English figures include 4 transfers — the note (\*) above.

comparison of the English and Irish law upon the subject of both criminal and pauper inmates, the incidence of the charge for supporting them, and the difference in the administration of the several institutions in which inmates are supported in England and Ireland.

Next to these in Lunatic Asylums, the largest number of persons in custody are in Industrial Schools. The importance of extending the Industrial Schools Act to Ireland was pointed out in the preceding volumes of the Irish Criminal Statistics, and the figures now given show the extent to which these institutions have been brought into operation. The Acts were extended to Ireland in 1863, and the first certificate was granted in February, 1869, but it was not until 1879 that the schools came into full operation. Very complete information has been obtained about the schools.

In 1879 there were 85 Industrial Schools in Ireland, 7 of which were for boys, and 28 for girls. They are distributed over the country as follows:—

Londonderry	1
Monaghan	1
Waterford	5
Cork	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>

Of the total number of Industrial Schools only 4 (3 for boys and 1 for girls) are for Protestants, the rest (5 for boys and 26 for girls) are for Roman Catholics.

The following summary gives the number received into these schools during 1870, and the number discharged, &c. —

Part I.  
General  
Statistics.  
—  
CHAPTER III.  
Criminal, &c., in  
England.  
—  
Industrial Schools.

(Table No. 1,  
pp. 191, 192.)

CHARGED BY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	ENGLAND, 1870			ENGLAND AND WALES, 1870		DIFFERENCE		DIFFERENCE PER CENT	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Number in excess of the population of the county of London	English Per centage less than Irish Per centage	Irish Per centage less than English Per centage	English Per centage less than Irish Per percentage	Irish Per percentage less than English Per percentage
Total number under detention in year, viz., —	248	1,712	1,960	4,820*	1,178	501	—	For each 34.46	For each —
Received during year, —	222	1,136	1,358	3,824	372	966	—	72.90	—
Discontinued beginning of year,	52	570	622	2,996	804	—	665	—	75.25
Total disposed of during year,	—	30	30	832	147	—	117	—	79.50
Discharged, —	—	15	15	613	118	—	99	—	85.19
Died, —	—	5	5	32	8	—	—	—	12.69
Scrapped, —	—	3	3	27	21	—	18	—	55.71
Fat on or before, —	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	100	—
Total remaining at close of year, —	248	1,581	1,829	4,218	1,689	485	—	22.90	—

The following figures show the ages of the children placed in these schools:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
10 years and under, —	158	354	512
11 years and above, —	38	184	222
12 years and above, —	—	85	85
13 years and above, —	—	89	89
14 years and above, —	—	27	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>1,504</b>

It appears from these figures that by far the greater number of the children (84.2 per cent) are placed in these schools under 10 years of age. Only 1.8 per cent. were received after they had passed the age of 13 years.

\* 72 inmates in other schools have been deducted from the total, 4,892, published in the English release (which includes females), to get figures to compare with the Irish figures.

† This figure includes 25 boys and 44 girls transferred (note note in Table 2, p. 193). The classification of ages released by each school following English forms included transfers.

PART I  
CHAPTER 46  
SCHOOLS  
CHAPTER III.  
SCHOOLS, &c., in  
Confinement.  
Industrial Schools  
(Table No. 2,  
p. 152.)

The classification of the children, according to the provisions of the Act under which they are committed, is as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN.	NUMBER COMMITTED		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Refractory and without guardianship as respects of substance, . . . . .	187	711	898
For begging, . . . . .	109	337	446
Found wandering and homeless and without guardianship as respects of substance, . . . . .	10	324	334
Found frequenting the company of reported thieves, . . . . .	1	29	30
Charged before Justice with offence, and committed to Industrial Schools, . . . . .	5	—	5
<b>Total,</b> . . . . .	<b>306</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,701*</b>

These figures show that it is girls especially who have been rescued from temptation and crime by the Industrial Schools.

How completely the schools came in to supply the want of parental care and control, appears from the next summary, showing the number of orphans amongst children on admission:—

(Table No. 2,  
p. 152.)

DEGREE OF ORPHANAGE.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total Orphans, . . . . .	113	285	398	23.3
One Parent dead, . . . . .	135	753	888	51.7
Orphan, . . . . .	15	297	312	17
<b>Total number,</b> . . . . .	<b>263</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,598*</b>	<b>100</b>

The result of orphanage and destitution in producing ignorance is shown by the fact that the number of children who on admission to Industrial Schools could neither read nor write was 847, which gives upwards of 50 per cent. entirely ignorant.

Next to Industrial Schools, the Convict Prisons had the largest number of inmates.

Returns for 1879 have been received from the Directors, of which summaries are given below. The total number of convicts in confinement in these prisons in 1879 is returned in the following table, with the figures for 1878 for comparison:—

Convict Prisons.  
Number of  
Convicts and their  
disposal.  
(Table No. 3,  
p. 157.)

DISPOSAL OF CONVICT PRISONERS.	1878.			Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Males and Females.	Women and Girls.	Total of both sexes.	1878.	1879.	1879.
General Total in the year, . . . . .	1,080	439	1,519	1,542	—	47
In confinement at the commencement of the year, . . . . .	378	293	671	1,338	—	90
Total received from County and Borough Prisons, &c., . . . . .	181	74	255	217	—	48
Total disposed of during the year, . . . . .	176	83	259	312	—	49
Forwarded to the Colonies, &c., viz:—						
Western Australia, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demerara, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to the several District Prisons, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
to County Gaols and District Prisons in England, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	3
to Scotland or Half-military, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
to Lunatic Asylums, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged in the Year, viz:—						
On expiration of sentence, . . . . .	17	28	45	47	—	20
On Ticket of Leave, . . . . .	142	64	206	220	—	10
On leave on Medical grounds, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Commutation of sentence, . . . . .	8	—	8	14	—	6
On Parole, or sentence quashed, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dead, . . . . .	2	6	8	11	—	3
Escaped, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Quarantined Soldiers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Remained in Custody,</b> . . . . .	<b>893</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>1,224</b>	—	1
<b>Total Daily Average during the year,</b> . . . . .	<b>803</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,275</b>	—	43

\* 1,507, with 94 transfers added. Full note (7) p. 43.

These figures show an increase of 46 in the number of convicts received during 1870 (from 217 in 1869 to 263 in 1870). The number discharged was 238 in 1870, as compared with 291 in 1869.

The numbers discharged on ticket-of-leave in 1870 were 205, against 220 in 1869. Nine persons had their sentence commuted. The number of persons remaining in custody at the close of the year was 1,258, of whom 895 were men and 363 were women, and the daily average number of prisoners was 1,233. There were only 9 deaths during the year.

In the following summary the number and disposal of Irish convicts in 1870 are compared with the corresponding statistics of England and Wales for 1869. It will be seen that the Irish figures are throughout much more favourable than those of England and Wales, and the most favourable number is that which indicates the number of fresh convicts in the year. The English convicts of 1869 are more than 44 per cent. in excess of the Irish convicts for 1870.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN ENGLAND IN 1869, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1870	DOLLARS, 1870 Total.	ENGLAND AND WALES, 1869		DISPOSITION		DEATHS DURING YEAR.	
		In a prison of the Republic sent to list of Local	In a prison of the Republic sent to list of Local	English Prisoners sent to list of Local	English Prisoners sent to list of Local	English Prisoners sent to list of Local	English Prisoners sent to list of Local
Total under detention in course of year, . . .	1,159	32,063	2,485	950	—	Per cent. 59.10	Per cent. —
Total in confinement at commencement of year, . . .	1,130	8,118	1,350	728	—	30.65	—
Total received in course of year, . . .	245	1,547	475	219	—	44.21	—
Total disposed of in course of year, . . .	597	1,941	523	25	—	8.67	—
Total remaining under detention at end of year, . . .	1,228	5,064	3,163	956	—	43.20	—

The following figures show the number of cases in which punishment was found (Table No. 1, p. 167), necessary, and the nature of the punishment:—

Punishment for Prison Officers	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Total, 1870	Total, 1869	Increase, 1870	Decrease, 1869
Total, . . .	1,340	262	1,602	1,583	—	39
Stoppages of Diet, . . .	1,041	—	1,041	1,223	—	14
Other Punishments, . . .	115	90	205	360	—	27
Flogging or Dark Cells, . . .	20	—	20	10	8	—
Whipping, . . .	9	—	9	5	4	—

The cases in which punishment was inflicted were fewer in 1870 than in 1869. This decrease has been in the punishments inflicted on women—the total number of such punishments in 1870 being 262 against 530 in 1869, and these appear to have been of a trifling character. With respect to men and boys the figures show an increase. There were 9 cases of whipping as compared with 5 cases in 1869, and in 20 cases imprisonment in solitary or dark cells was resorted to. The greater number of the punishments, however, were not severe.

TABLE I  
CHARTERED  
BRISTOL,  
—  
CHARTERED  
CHARTERED, &c., in  
England,  
—  
Convict Prison

Part I.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER III.  
Prisoners, &c., in  
Confinement.

Convict Prisons.  
(Table No. 1,  
p. 187.)

With regard to the sanitary condition of the Convict Prisons the following return has been made:—

General Returns.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.
Total, . . . . .	20,175	3,681	23,857
Right Indisposition, . . . .	16,742	2,035	21,777
Infectious Cases, . . . . .	434	253	687
Feverity, . . . . .	—	3	3
Greatest number of Infectious Cases at one time, . . . . .	30	30	60

The cases of venereal disease, it appears from these figures, were only 3 in number in 1870, as compared with 7 in 1869.

The number discharged, &c., during the year 1870, from the different Convict Prisons, is shown in the following table:—

Convict Prisons.	Number at the Commencement of the Year.	Received during the Year, (including Remissions.)	Remitted to other Convict Prisons, &c.	Discharged or died during the Year.	Remitted to County.	Early Average Number.
<b>MEN.</b>						
Separate Confinement—						
Reformatory for Men, . . . .	155	264	182	16	134	197
Public Works and Penal Establishment—						
Brixton Island, . . . . .	682	171	79*	51	684	670
Intermediate Prisons—						
Lark, . . . . .	63	81	0	76	67	61
Total, . . . . .	810	456	265	175	885	828
<b>WOMEN.</b>						
Reformatory for Women, . . . .	323	74	3†	50	333	340
Total Men and Women, . . . .	1,133	530	268	225	1,218	1,223

Reformatory  
(Table No. 3,  
p. 184-185.)

Returns have been received from all the Bridewells in Ireland for the year 1870, with respect to the prisoners detained. The following table gives a summary of them:—

MEN AND BOYS AND PRISONERS DETAINED IN BRIDEWELLS IN 1870 COMPARED WITH RESULT OF 1869.	1870.			DIFFERENCE.	
	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	1870 less than 1869.	1870 less than 1870.
Total number detained in course of year, . . . . .	8,384	1,961	10,345	4,138	—
Total number received in course of year, . . . . .	8,317	1,911	10,228	4,138	—
Total under detention at commencement of year, . . . . .	87	17	104	92	—
Total disposed of in course of year, . . . . .	8,275	1,894	10,169	4,162	—
Via—Discharged on completion of sentence, &c., . . . . .	5,022	887	5,910	4,754	968
Remitted to County Prisons, Asylums, &c., . . . . .	2,600	623	3,223	2,004	1,212
Discharged after trial and acquitted, . . . . .	894	182	1,076	1,620	1,791
Escaped, . . . . .	9	—	9	4	5
Considered Suicidal, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
Remaining under detention at end of the year, . . . . .	86	17	103	73	6

From this summary it appears that in 1870 there were 10,345 commitments to Bridewells in Ireland, of which 8,384 were of men and boys and 1,961 of women and girls. These figures show a decrease of 4,138 on the number detained in 1869. Of those so detained 228 were discharged after trial as not guilty. Sixty-seven persons were remaining in Bridewells at the close of the year.

Next to Bridewells come Reformatory Schools for children under 16 years of age.

In 1870 there were 9 Reformatory Schools in operation in Ireland, 4 for boys and 4 for girls. Of the former, 2 are for Protestants and 2 for Roman Catholics, and of the latter,

\* In one case the convict was removed to England.

† Three removed to female asylums.

‡ Detaining those transferred to other Bridewells.

Reformatory  
Schools.  
(Tables, pp. 167,  
168.)

1 is for Protestants and 4 for Roman Catholics. In 1870 there was a total number of 241 (218 boys and 43 girls) committed to Reformatories. Of the boys, 178 were Roman Catholics and 40 Protestants, and of the girls, 6 were Protestants and 37 Roman Catholics.

The following summary shows the number under detention in Reformatories and the number discharged during 1870, with the corresponding English figures for comparison.—

PERSONS AND DETENTION AT COMMITTED TO REFORMATORIES IN IRELAND AND IN ENGLAND AND WALES	IRELAND, 1870			ENGLAND AND WALES, 1870		DETENTION.		DISCHARGE.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Total	Number in a portion of the population of that of Ireland.	Irish number in each English prison for the year.	English number in each Irish prison for the year.	Irish number in each English prison for the year.	English number in each Irish prison for the year.
Total detained in course of year.	244	512	1,088	5,800*	1,371	20.5	—	Per cent. 29.30	—
Number in Reformatories at commencement of year.	221	189	794	4,333	1,225	22.5	—	22.02	—
Committed during year.	218	43	261	1,794	314	25	—	15.43	—
Re-admitted from houses.	5	—	5	135	54	38	—	34.04	—
Total disposed of during year.	444	232	503	1,368	318	13.5	—	30.16	—
Discharged on completion of sentence.	40	33	88	449	109	21	—	10.05	—
Placed out on licence.	31	3	34	702	165	31	—	45.90	—
Discharged by order of Chief Secretary.	10	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approved out.	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	100*
Died.	4	2	6	34	5	2	—	35	—
Admitted and not released.	2	3	5	42	12	7	—	20.33	—
Committed to prison for refractory conduct.	—	—	—	6	2	5	—	108*	—
Summary in Reformatories at end of year.	918	375	523	4,315	1,098	391	—	19.67	—

It appears from this table that Reformatories are more used in England and Wales than in Ireland; on the other hand, there is a greater number of children in Industrial Schools (vide p. 43) in Ireland than in England and Wales.

The following table shows the number of criminals under 16 years of age committed to gaols in Ireland in 1870, compared with those of England and Wales in 1869, and the number and percentage of those who were further sent to Reformatory Schools:—

COMMITTED AT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND AND IN ENGLAND AND WALES	Total number of Reformatory Gaols committed in Reformatory		Total number of Gaols and Gaols under 16 years of age committed in Gaols		Percentage of those committed in Gaols who were further committed to Reformatory	
	In Ireland in 1870	In England and Wales in 1869	In Ireland in 1870	In England and Wales in 1869	In Ireland in 1870	In England and Wales in 1869
Total.	251	1,294	1,273	10,314	59.5	22.6

It will be seen that of the youthful criminals committed to gaols in Ireland a much larger percentage (59.5 per cent.) than the percentage in England and Wales (22.6 per cent.) are subsequently sent to Reformatory. If we add the numbers committed to Industrial Schools in the two countries (3,350 for Ireland and 1,548 for England and Wales) we find that in 1870 1,619 children under 16 years of age were placed under discipline and protection in Ireland as compared with 718 in a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland. Considering the greater tendency to crime in England and Wales among the young, as indicated in the above table, this result is most favourable.

\* 13 more of number are deducted from 5,933, the figure in the English volume (which includes two-thirds) to obtain a figure to compare with the Irish figure.

† This number includes 124 committed to the Prison Industrial School (IV & VI Vol. *sup. cit.*), which are not included in the general Industrial School statistics, comprising only commitments under the general Act—English Judicial Statistics, 1869, pp. 210 and 211.

TABLE I  
REFORMATORY  
SCHOOLS.  
CHAPTER III.  
Continued, viz., as  
Discharged.

Reformatory  
Schools.  
(Table, Vol. I,  
p. 105.)

Part I  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
CHAPTER III.  
Continued, &c., in  
Continued.

Reformatory  
Schools.

The mode of detection  
in Reformatories,  
(Table No. 3,  
p. 189.)

able to Ireland. Of the total number (261) committed to Reformatories in Ireland in 1870, 216, or 83 per cent, were sent on their first commitment to prison; only 45 per cent of the English number had never been previously committed to prison. In Ireland 33, or 13 per cent, were committed on indictment, and 223, or 87 per cent, summarily. In England and Wales 243, or 19 per cent, were committed on indictment, and 1,051, or 81 per cent, summarily. It would seem that children are driven to crime at a somewhat earlier age in Ireland than in England and Wales, as 23, or 36 per cent, of the Irish children committed to Reformatories were under 12 years of age, whilst 344, or only 27 per cent, was the corresponding number in England and Wales.

The terms of detention of the offenders committed in 1870 were as follow:—

Previous imprisonment—	Subsequent detention in Reformatories—
14 days, . . . . .	2 years, . . . . .
1 month and above 14 days, . . . . .	3 years, . . . . .
3 months and above 1 . . . . .	4 years, . . . . .
4 months and upwards, . . . . .	5 years, . . . . .
281	241

The number committed after conviction on indictment before Judges of the Superior Courts, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and Recorders, was 38 (24 boys and 9 girls), or 12.6 per cent of the entire number; and 228 (194 boys and 34 girls), or 87.4 per cent, were committed on summary convictions at the Dublin Police Courts and before Justices at Petty Sessions. Of the entire number, 203, or 78 per cent, were committed for petty thefts, 31, or 12 per cent, for dishonest offences of a more serious kind; 16, or 4 per cent, for malicious offences, 7, or 3 per cent, for assault; and 7, or 3 per cent, for vagrancy and other offences.

The position of those committed in 1870 to Reformatories in Ireland, as regards parental control, is shown by the following table:—

	One only	Both	Total	Per cent.
Parents dead, . . . . .	101	38	139	68.8
Deported by parents, . . . . .	20	3	23	11.9
Parents in prison, . . . . .	2	—	2	1.0
Otherwise controlled by parents, . . . . .	23	14	37	18.7
Total not under parental control, . . . . .	146	45	191	100.
Under parental control, . . . . .	67	53	120	
Total, . . . . .	215	98	313	

It is obvious that the total number given in this summary of those not under parental control does not represent so many separate cases, as in many instances the same individual is returned in two classes. For instance, a case in which a child, one of whose parents was dead, was deported by the other, would appear in both the second and third of the above classes. The total number of individuals returned as "not under parental control" is 191, of the remainder (120) of those received in 1870, it appears that only 33 (or 27.5 per cent.) were under the protection of both parents, while 67 (or 55.8 per cent.) were returned as under the control of only one parent. It appears from these facts that these institutions are really supplying to their inmates that control and support the want of which may be taken as the chief cause of the crimes of those committed to Reformatories.

This want of parental control and support is further shown in the state of instruction as indicated in the following table:—

Area and State of Instruction or Literacy	April 18, and under	April 19, and above 18	April 20, and above 19	April 21, and above 20	April 22, and above 21	April 23, and above 22	Total
Neither read nor write, . . . . .	31	10	32	14	22	24	133
Read or read and write imperfectly, . . . . .	4	8	13	13	20	30	88
Read and write well, . . . . .	1	3	4	4	3	7	25
Superior instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instruction not ascertained, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	36	21	49	31	45	61	243

Area and state of  
instruction of boys  
and girls in Reformatories.  
(Table, No. 4,  
p. 192.)



It appears from this summary that of the entire number (261) only 25, or 9·6 per cent. (all of whom were boys, as will be seen in the table), could read and write well, and none had received superior instruction, thus leaving 236 or 90·4 per cent with a neglected education; it also appears that 143 of the entire number, or 54·8 per cent, were entirely ignorant, being unable to read or write.

TABLE I  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND, 1868-69.  
—  
Continued.

#### CHAPTER IV.—COST OF THE REPRESSION OF CRIME.

The returns of this volume show the cost of the repression of crime to the same extent as is shown in the English Criminal Statistics, under the heads of Police, Prisons, and Criminal Prosecutions.

The distribution of the cost is as follows:—

Cost of Repression of Crime in IRELAND in 1868-69.	Total cost defrayed from Treasuries.	Proportion under each head.	Defrayed from General Taxes of United Kingdom.	Defrayed from Local Taxes of Ireland.	Proportion defrayed from General Taxes.	Proportion defrayed from Local Taxes.
Total cost.	£ 3,066,631 15s 8d	For each 100	£ 1,324,326 9s 11d	£ 241,593 9s 10d	For each 100	For each 100
Police.	262,396 5s 4d	75·1	877,168 19s 7d	86,799 9s 0d	31·	9·
Prisons in confinement.	214,525 18s 2d	17·5	73,508 9s 9d	145,016 9s 6d	35·3	50·6
Prosecutions.	87,330 7s 9d	6·0	72,344 9s 3d	7,985 7s 7d	20·7	8·2

The corresponding figures for England and Wales are as follow:—

Cost of Repression of Crime in ENGLAND AND WALES in 1868-69.	Total cost defrayed from Treasuries.	Proportion under each head.	Defrayed from General Taxes of United Kingdom.	Defrayed from Local Taxes of England and Wales.	Proportion defrayed from General Taxes.	Proportion defrayed from Local Taxes.
Total cost.	£ 2,252,945 21s 0d	For each 100	£ 1,806,836 15s 2d	£ 2,258,118 15s 5d	For each 100	For each 100
Police.	£ 1,115,884 17s 10d	49·0	£ 618,268 16s 9d	£ 1,068,816 7s 1d	51·0	18·0
Prisons in confinement.	£ 841,053 5s 11d	37·3	£ 207,217 10s 7d	£ 423,739 15s 6d	45·3	59·0
Prosecutions.	£ 295,967 4s 11d	7·6	£ 166,460 11s 11d	£ 77,946 12s 9d	47·4	32·5

In Ireland the total cost under these heads is £3,066,631 15s. 8½d, of which £1,065,358 8s. 11½d, or 34·8 per cent, is defrayed from the general taxes of the United Kingdom, and £241,593 9s. 10½d, or 12 per cent, from the local taxes of Ireland. In a portion of England and Wales, with a population equal to that of Ireland, the corresponding cost for 1868-69 was £788,325, of which £345,324, or 31·1 per cent, was returned as defrayed from the general taxes of the United Kingdom, and £443,001, or 56·9 per cent, as defrayed from the local taxes of England and Wales.

The result of the different cost of repressing crime, and the different rules of contribution, is that £202,528 less was charged to the local taxes in Ireland than in a proportionate part of England and Wales, while Ireland received towards this object £780,634 more from the general taxes of the United Kingdom than was received by a corresponding part of England and Wales.

It will be seen that of the total cost (£1,266,631 15s. 9½d) of the repression of crime in Ireland, £262,396 5s. 4½d, or 75·1 per cent, is spent on police; £214,525 18s. 2½d, or 17·3 per cent, on persons in confinement; and £87,330 7s. 9½d, or 6·9 per cent, on prosecutions. In England and Wales the proportions are different. Of the total cost (£2,252,945 21s. 8½d), £1,115,884 17s. 10½d, or 49·4 per cent, is spent on police,

\* The cost of the Dublin Police Courts (Table 2, Part III, p. 145) is not included in this figure, as it represents part of the cost of the administration of justice, and is well so represented; the cost of Police Courts is included in the corresponding figure given in the English volume.

PART I.  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.  
CHAPTER IV.  
Cost of Supporting  
Crime.  
Constabulary and  
Police.

£881,573 *ss.* 11*d.*, or 27 *s.* 2 per cent., on persons in confinement; and £237,587 *ss.* 11*d.*, or 7 *s.* 4 per cent., on prosecutions.

In other words, the expenditure in Ireland is chiefly made for preventing and detecting crime, while in England and Wales, in consequence of the want of similar efficient machinery for this purpose—there being less than half the proportion of Police to population that exists in Ireland, and there being no general system of public prosecution—there is, as already noticed, a much larger proportion of crimes of a serious nature committed, and a much larger proportion of criminals undergoing punishment.

Of the Police Establishments\* in Ireland, the Royal Irish Constabulary corresponds to the whole County Police and nearly the whole of the Borough Police Force in England and Wales, and the Police Force in Her Majesty's dockyards; but differs from the County and Borough Police Force in England in being placed exclusively under the control of the Central Government; the Dublin Metropolitan Police corresponds to the London Metropolitan Police, and the Local Force in Towns corresponds to a small part of the Borough Police Force in England and Wales, and like it is entirely under the government of the Local Authorities.

Total Establish-  
ments.

(Police Tables,  
p. 103-105.)

The following summary shows the Police Force in Ireland in 1870, compared with the number in 1869 at the periods of the year stated in the tables:—

CONSTITUTION AND TITLES.	1870.	1869.	Increase, 1870.	Decrease, 1870.
<i>Royal Irish Constabulary.</i>				
Inspector General and other Superior Officers, . . . . .	5	5	—	—
County Inspectors (including Town Inspectors), . . . . .	24	26	—	—
Sub-Inspectors, . . . . .	267	268	—	21
Head-Constables, . . . . .	312	218	—	18
Constables, . . . . .	2,034	2,003	20	—
Assistant-Constables, . . . . .	230	450	220	—
Sub-Constables, . . . . .	2,897	2,789	—	403
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>12,439</b>	<b>12,563</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>224</b>
<i>Dublin Metropolitan Police.</i>				
Commissioners, . . . . .	2	2	—	—
Superintendents, . . . . .	7	7	—	—
Inspectors, . . . . .	56	56	—	—
Sergeants, . . . . .	122	122	—	—
Constables, . . . . .	935	885	22	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>
<i>Local Force.</i>				
Superintendents, or Chief Constables, . . . . .	7	9	—	2
Inspectors, . . . . .	14	14	—	—
Head Constables, . . . . .	23	30	—	2
Constables, . . . . .	39	40	—	1
Deputy Constables, Town Jailors, or Sergeants, Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances, . . . . .	62	62	—	—
Watchmen, . . . . .	125	112	16	—
Watchmen, . . . . .	116	116	—	—
Fire Brigade, . . . . .	16	40	—	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>14,891</b>	<b>14,227</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>320</b>

(Table, No. 1,  
Part III., p. 122.)

A column in the table (p. 103) shows the proportion which the number of Police bears to the population in the various counties, and in towns with a separate Police force, in Ireland. In the following counties the proportion of Police to population is the smallest as will be seen from the table:—

Down, . . . . .	9 in every 10,000 of the population
Londonderry, . . . . .	9
Armagh, . . . . .	11
Tyrone, . . . . .	11
Kerry, . . . . .	13

\* Some account of the origin of these forces is given in the *Federal Statistics for Ireland, 1861*.

In the following counties in Ireland the proportion of Police is the largest —

Tipperary, North Riding, . . .	61	In every 10,000 of the population.
Wexford, . . . . .	52	"
Tipperary, South Riding, . . .	44	"
Wick, . . . . .	45	"
King's County, . . . . .	41	"
Kildarey, . . . . .	36	"
Limerick, . . . . .	36	"
Queen's County, . . . . .	35	"

Part I.  
ORIGINAL  
SECTION.  
CHARGE IV  
Cost of Suppression  
Of Crime  
—  
Constabulary and  
Police.

The number of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been reduced by 381 men. Thirty-two constables have been added to the Dublin Metropolitan Police, making a total of 1,085 men. In the case of the Local Police the increase has been 19 on the number (431) in 1862. The Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances were 197 in 1870 as compared with 112 in 1860, and there has also been an increase of 7 in the Fire Brigade. As the total strength of the Police Force in Ireland there has been a decrease of 380 men, being in 1870 14,607, as compared with 14,987 in 1860.

In comparing the Police Forces of Ireland with those of England and Wales the Royal Irish Constabulary may be considered as corresponding to the English Police in counties, boroughs, and dockyards, and the Dublin Metropolitan Police as similar to the London Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police taken together.

In England there is a special class of Detective Officers, the number of which in 1869 was 428, a large increase having been made upon the number in the previous year. In the Royal Irish Constabulary of Ireland there is no special Force of this kind, the members of the different branches of the Force being selected, when necessary, to act as detectives. But in the Police of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District there is an entire division of 44 men who are detectives.

(Table 2, Part II.,  
p. 145.)

The proportion of Police to the estimated population of Ireland in 1870 was 25.6 in every 10,000 of the people, while in England and Wales in 1869 it was 11.6.

The following table shows the total cost of the Police Establishments in Ireland in 1870, as compared with that for 1869 —

Cost of Establish-  
ments.  
(Police Tables,  
pp. 502, 505, 507.)

Class or Part of Establishment.	1869	1870	Increase, 1870.	Decrease, 1870.
Total of all Ireland, . . . . .	£ 908,896 9 4	£ 945,790 15 6	£ 36,893 15 10	£ —
Royal Irish Constabulary— Head Office, Recorder's Office, Establishments in Counties, and in Cities and Towns, in- cluding Depot, . . . . .	556,335 17 7	555,545 5 11	—	1,962 31 4
Dublin Metropolitan Police:—Total, Viz—Establishment (exclusive of Police employed in Police Courts), Office of Commissioners, . . . . .	95,756 11 9	91,894 15 10	1,459 36 9	—
Local Force, . . . . .	14,807 8 3	13,567 14 8	699 10 5	—

This table indicates an increase in the total cost of the Police Force in 1870 of £100 13s. 16d. upon the cost of the preceding year.

The following table shows the cost of the separate forces in the year 1870, and the proportion in which it was defrayed from the general and local taxes, with similar

G 2

Part I.  
General  
Statistics.

CHAPTER IV.

Cost of *Administrative*  
*Crimes*.

Cost of *Establishments*:  
Constabulary and  
Police.

statistics with respect to the cost of the Police in England and Wales in the year 1889 —

Cost of Police in England and in Ireland and Wales.	Total Cost in 1870			Expenses paid by the Ratepayers (County Rates, Town or District Rates).			Paid for out of the Ratepayers (Local Borough or Urban Sanitary Rates).			Percentage	
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	From General Rates	From Local Rates
Police in all Ireland (1870), Total, . . . . .	202,590	0	4	277,195	19	7	28,799	0	9	90	0
Royal Irish Constabulary, Dublin Metropolitan Police, Lord Mayor's Ward Constables, Watchmen, &c., . . . .	590,022	12	7	623,607	19	7	33,546	13	0	56.1	3.0
Lord Mayor's Ward Constables, Watchmen, &c., . . . .	92,718	11	7	54,805	0	8	37,685	11	7	59.8	43.7
Watchmen, &c., . . . .	14,807	5	2	—	—	—	31,287	0	2	—	100
Police in England and Wales (1889), Total, . . . . .	5,116,284	15	10	440,068	10	0	7,668,959	7	1	51.1	76.9
County Constabulary, . . . .	748,448	12	3	148,467	10	10	606,210	12	4	19.8	30.2
Metropolitan and City of London Police, . . . . .	548,828	18	11	186,281	5	2	635,880	12	6	59.1	76.9
Borough Police, . . . . .	318,806	3	9	593,519	7	5	414,560	16	5	12.9	80.1

The different rule of contribution apparent in this table (91 per cent. from general taxes in Ireland, and 21 per cent. in England and Wales), has arisen from several causes. The Irish County Police had a much earlier origin than the English, having been first instituted in 1767, whilst the English did not commence till 1839. Again, the Irish Executive has always had a larger amount of control over the Police than the English—the former having appointed the superior officers of the old County and Barony Constables, and appointing both the officers and men of the Peace Preservation Force created in 1813; having appointed the officers of the Irish Constabulary from the consolidation of the Barony Constables and Peace Preservation Force with the present force in 1836, and appointing the men also since 1845.

The rule of contribution from 1836 to 1845, may be stated generally as one-half from general taxes of the Empire, and one-half from local taxes of Ireland. In 1845 the half from local taxes was transferred, at the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, to the general taxes (except for extra men) as a compensation to persons interested in land for the introduction of free trade; the small per centage (3.8) coming from local taxes is levied on districts for extra men, or men substituted for local forces.

In the Dublin Metropolitan District the rule of contribution was not changed in 1845, and about 22 per cent. is there raised from local rates, and 58 per cent. from general taxes. The rule in London (except in the city) is 73 per cent. from general and 25 per cent. from local taxes, and a similar proportion is fixed for the greater part of the Police charge in the county and borough Police in Great Britain by Stat. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 63, s. 4, and 20 & 21 Vic., c. 72, s. 56.

The cost defrayed from taxation of places of confinement in 1870, is as follows:—

Places of Confinement.	Places or Government	Total Cost defrayed by Taxation	Proportion borne each local	Defrayed by General Taxes of the United Kingdom	Defrayed by Local Taxes of Ireland	Proportion borne General Taxes	Proportion borne Local Taxes
		£ s. d.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Total of all places of confinement in Ireland, . . . .		218,552 15 8	100	73,006 0 2	146,546 0 4	33.2	66.8
County and Town Gaols, . . . .		78,185 4 2	36	9,226 7 1	68,957 17 1	17.8	66.3
General Lunatics, . . . . .		72,273 14 0	33.3	5,064 17 5	67,166 16 7	7	29
General Prisons, . . . . .		881,888 2 39	14.6	35,280 2 39	—	—	—
Reformatories, . . . . .		16,976 1 794	7.7	814,880 0 0	16,976 1 18	100	17.2
Industrial Schools, . . . . .		15,985 0 5	0.9	15,985 0 4	—	—	—
Asylums, . . . . .		6,935 6 5	3.2	34 30 4	6,901 12 11	3	100

a To this £18,597 has been deducted for value of government labour.

b Estimated from the Parliamentary vote.

c Estimated; the English figures are also incomplete.

d Reference incomplete.—Table p. 56, infra.

The corresponding figures for England and Wales are as follow:—

CLASS OF OFFICERS.	Total Cost Defruct by Taxation			Population under each Trial	Delegated from Criminal Courts of England and Wales			Delegated from Local Courts of England and Wales	Population from Criminal Courts	Population from Local Courts	Cost of Delegates in Prison	Cost of Delegates in Prison
	£	s	d.	Per cent.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Total of all phases of service in England and Wales.	864,872	8	11	100	487,307	10	7	452,750	18	4	48.1	54.8
County, Borough and Liberty Justices.	893,313	15	0	67.3	125,205	1	6	477,944	14	5	19.5	22.4
Criminal Assizes.	33,542	3	4	3.0	26,425	15	4	8,709	4	0	3.6	3.8
County Prisons.	118,412	1	7	13.6	109,933	1	3	—	—	—	100	—
Reformatories.	43,808	9	0	7.5	45,999	0	6	[Not stated]	—	—	100	—
Industrial Schools.	718,518	19	8	8	70,458	19	8	—	—	—	—	—

It appears from a comparison of the above summaries that the sum spent on our Lunatic Asylums, Industrial Schools, and Reformatories in Ireland was £108,147, whilst in England and Wales the sum spent in a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland was only £40,853, showing a proportionate excess of expenditure in the way of preventing crime in Ireland of £67,294. This larger expenditure on preventive agency in Ireland results in a smaller expenditure in support of criminals in Gaols and Criminal Prisons, the sum in Ireland being only £116,676, as compared with £173,583, the proportionate figures for England and Wales.

The other differences in the proportions present matters for consideration.

The largest item in the above summary for Ireland is for County and Town Gaols, and as to these information has been collected similar to that obtained in preceding years.

The following table shows the number of officers in Irish County Gaols, and the number of officers of each class in the corresponding English prisons for comparison. —

NAME OF OFFICER.	IRELAND 1879			ENGLAND AND WALES, 1880	English Prisons compared with the number of Prisons.	DIFFERENCES	
	Men	Women	Total	Total	English Prisons compared with the number of Prisons.	Irish number less than English proportionate number.	
Governors and Deputy-Governors and							
Keepers, " " "	55	—	55	153	48	5	—
Local Inspectors, " " "	37	—	37	—	—	27	—
Chaplains, " " "	20	—	20	130	41	43	—
Medical Officers, " " "	46	—	46	120	40	6	—
Clerks, Subordinate Clerks, Subordinate Clerks, " " "	38	5	43	105	54	—	13
Upper Wardens, Matrons, " " "	48	23	169	1,423	636	—	65
Under Wardens, " " "	223	40	263	—	—	—	—
Other subordinate officers, " " "	30	29	59	445	145	—	29
Total, " " "	547	220	668	2,291	784	—	71

The number of officers in Irish prisons in 1870 is somewhat smaller than in 1869, the total number returned being 636 as compared with 690 in 1869. The English proportionate number is now greater by 73 than the Irish number. It is to be observed, however, that in Ireland there is a larger number of officers of a superior class, e.g. the number of chaplains being 20, while in England and Wales the proportionate number was only 43, and the class of "Local Inspectors" being peculiar to Ireland. In England and Wales on the other hand the number of subordinate officers is greater than in Ireland.

These figures are very important in connexion with the circumstance that discipline is maintained in Irish gaols with less than half the number of cases of punishment for prison offences than in England.

\* Partly estimated.

PART I.  
CRIMINAL  
SYSTEMS.  
—  
CHAPTER IV.

Cost of Supporting  
Crime.

Cost of Prisoners.  
(Table, No. 7, pp.  
174, 175.)

The following summary shows the expenses in detail, the total costs of Gaols and of officers and prisoners, and the average charge per prisoner in Ireland in 1870, with the corresponding figures for England and Wales in 1869:—

Cost per Average Number of Prisoners and House	Ireland, 1870.	England and Wales, 1869.	Average Cost per Prisoner, Ireland.	Average Cost per Prisoner, England and Wales.
1. Buildings and Establishment Charges:— Extraordinary Expenses:— Expenses of Money borrowed, Interest, &c. New Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	£ s. d. 995 12 9 204 3 0	£ s. d. 45,387 19 13 95,681 0 0	£ s. d. 0 6 11½ 0 3 6½	£ s. d. 2 5 7½ 4 15 9½
Total, . . . . .	995 15 0	141,068 0 0	0 9 0	7 0 11
Ordinary Annual Charges:— Ordinary Repairs, . . . . . Rent, Rates, Taxes, . . . . . Fuel and Light, . . . . . Provisions, Building, &c., . . . . . Fencing, Stationery, Books, . . . . . Removal of Prisoners, . . . . . Other Establishment Charges, . . . . .	£ s. d. 6,022 15 10 177 3 10 5,476 18 9 1,485 19 10 1,064 9 7 2,687 15 6½ 2,087 0 1½	£ s. d. 23,508 3 3 8,430 11 8 36,932 10 8 10,935 3 4 3,191 13 7 5,970 2 0 29,436 8 8	£ s. d. 1 19 7½ 0 1 9½ 2 0 11 0 13 3 0 9 14 0 4 10½ 0 17 5½	£ s. d. 1 5 15 0 2 6 1 10 9½ 0 10 10 0 7 1 0 6 11½ 1 3 5
Total, . . . . .	17,989 4 6	110,195 8 10	7 11 9½	9 9 4
2. Officers:— Salaries and Fees, . . . . . Clothing and Allowances, . . . . . Provisions, . . . . .	£ s. d. 80,566 1 6 5,425 1 11 3,112 16 1	£ s. d. 108,684 11 0 10,248 8 2 18,064 15 11	£ s. d. 15 13 9 2 6 8 7 7 2½	£ s. d. 9 18 3 8 10 6½ 8 14 11½
Total, . . . . .	48,168 1 8	236,977 15 7	19 7 4	11 9 8
2. Prisoners:— Det., . . . . . Sick Allowances, Medicines, . . . . . Clothing, Washing, Cooking, . . . . . Entrances or other Payments on Discharge, . . . . .	£ s. d. 14,146 3 10 1,617 19 2½ 3,732 13 7 97 19 10	£ s. d. 150,373 16 11 2,249 11 8 34,329 16 9 3,593 13 31	£ s. d. 6 3 3½ 0 15 2 1 2 8½ 0 0 10	£ s. d. 5 19 10 0 5 6½ 3 14 2 0 2 3½
Total, . . . . .	17,627 17 9½	184,128 37 3	7 15 0½	8 8 0
Grand Total, . . . . .	63,900 18 8½	618,218 38 6	25 8 6½	31 13 8

The total expenditure (£63,900 18s 8½d) for 1870 shows a decrease of £7,281 7s. 1d. upon the amount (£70,592 3s 9½d) expended in 1869. This decrease was in the sums returned under the head of "Extraordinary Expenses."

(Table, No. 7, p.  
175.)

The following summary shows the funds out of which the costs of the Gaols in Ireland in 1870, and in England and Wales in 1869 were defrayed:—

Funds Charged with Costs of Gaols.	Ireland, 1870.	England and Wales, 1869.	Average per Prisoner, Ireland.	Average per Prisoner, England and Wales.
Profits of Prisoners' Labour, including Gaol-garden, . . . . .	£ s. d. 3,137 14 4½	£ s. d. 45,896 15 9	£ s. d. 1 6 8	£ s. d. 2 6 8½
Local Rates and Funds of each part of the Kingdom respectively, . . . . .	68,503 17 3½	473,846 14 6	29 19 0½	30 18 1½
Public Revenue from ground taxes of United Kingdom, . . . . .	9,300 7 1	116,375 3 8	4 0 0	5 15 9½
Total, . . . . .	80,940 18 8½	645,218 16 8	25 8 7½	31 37 8

It appears from these summaries that the cost of the more official staff of officers in Irish prisons already noticed as £8 8s. 10d. per head above the cost in England and Wales, and the total cost of each prisoner in Ireland is £36 8s. 9½d., as compared with £31 17s. 8d., the total cost per head in England and Wales.

\* Excluding profits of prisoners' labour, the total cost in Ireland is £70,163 4s. 2½d., in England and Wales £285,313 15s. 8d., quoted in tables at pp. 22, 53.

As to the next largest item of expenditure in Ireland—the support of criminal lunatics in asylums—the expenditure in district asylums upon this class is necessarily, to some extent, mixed up with the cost of supporting lunatics who are not criminals; but the following figures show the funds from which the costs of criminal lunatics in asylums are defrayed, with the total amount of expenditure in 1870:—

	£	s	d.
Local taxes (County Cost) in Ireland, . . . . .	88,188	13	7
General taxes of United Kingdom, . . . . .	2,083	17	5
Private funds of lunatics, . . . . .	165	3	1
Grants of lunatics, . . . . .	108	19	31
Other sources, . . . . .	72	3	7
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>£91,317</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7*</b>

As to Convict Prisons, the returns show the total number of persons employed in all the prisons on the establishment as follows:—The number of women on the staff remains the same as in 1863, the number of men has been reduced from 204 to 190; the chaplains and assistant chaplains were 16 in 1863, and 13 in 1870. There has been a decrease of one amongst the lecturers and schoolmasters. The remainder of the reduction has been amongst the subordinate officers.

	Men	Women	Total
Governors, Deputy Governors, and Superintendents, . . . . .	3	1	4
Chaplains and Assistant-Chaplains, . . . . .	13	—	13
Lecturer, Schoolmaster, and Schoolmistress, . . . . .	5	4	9
Medical Officers and Apothecaries, . . . . .	4	—	4
Clerks, . . . . .	2	2	4
Subordinate Officers, . . . . .	190	23	209
<b>Total Establishment, . . . . .</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>334</b>

The total expense of the different Convict Prisons, and the annual cost per prisoner under distinct heads, is given in the following tables:—

Convict Prisons.	Ordinary Establishment Expenses.	Officers' and Servants' Expenses.	Excess of Prisons and Reformatories.	Food, Fuel, and Bedding, &c.	Total Expenses.
<b>Separate Confinement—</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>
Mountjoy, for Men, . . . . .	2,065 6 6	4,336 4 6	178 14 11	1,705 3 6	8,185 13 8
Mountjoy, for Women, . . . . .	6,412 1 10	2,493 4 3	185 16 7	1,568 13 7	10,669 30 5
<b>Public Works and Lardham—</b>					
Spiky Island, . . . . .	6,565 8 3	8,840 18 3	300 9 5	3,688 4 4	19,718 0 0
<b>Intermediate Prisons—</b>					
Lark, . . . . .	2,271 12 2	1,214 18 5	186 4 6	500 0 1	5,073 16 2
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>16,190 6 11</b>	<b>17,829 8 11</b>	<b>723 1 6</b>	<b>6,324 3 6</b>	<b>62,887 0 10†</b>

Convict Prisons.	Annual Charges per Prisoner.				
	Ordinary Establishment Expenses.	Officers' and Servants' Expenses.	Excess of Prisons and Reformatories.	Food, Fuel, and Bedding, &c.	Gross Annual Charge.
<b>Separate Confinement—</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>
Mountjoy, for Men, . . . . .	13 5 11	25 9 5	1 2 13	10 17 2	50 16 3
Mountjoy, for Women, . . . . .	12 15 5	16 5 5	0 10 13	4 11 10	34 6 20
<b>Public Works and Lardham—</b>					
Spiky Island, . . . . .	12 6 1	12 13 1	0 9 11	3 19 1	29 4 2
<b>Intermediate Prisons—</b>					
Lark, . . . . .	30 12 8	10 13 4	2 11 4	4 16 4	62 4 5
<b>Average for all, . . . . .</b>	<b>14 15 1</b>	<b>14 1 3</b>	<b>0 12 8</b>	<b>5 1 1</b>	<b>34 5 2</b>

As to Reformatories, the total costs are returned (£16,978 18 10½d.), but not the ratio of division of this sum between the general and local taxes. An estimate as to this division has been made by deducting the sum voted by Parliament from the total and treating the rest as a charge on the local taxes.

\* The total cost is therefore being £91,375 14s., as quoted in table at p. 32—£234 To 7d. being the amount from private sources.

† See note at p. 32.

TABLE I.  
GENERAL  
REFORMATORY  
—  
CHAPTER IV,  
Cost of Reformatory  
Prisons.

General Location  
in Asylums.  
(Table No. 2,  
p. 153.)

Convict Prisons  
Establishment  
(Table No. 4,  
p. 159.)

Cost of Convict  
Prisons  
(Table No. 5,  
p. 163.)

Annual cost per  
prisoner.

Reformatories.  
(Table No. 1,  
p. 150.)





solicitors acting for one county only, and sometimes for more than one, to prepare cases for Assizes and Commission Courts, submitting them in the first instance to the Attorney General or senior Crown Counsel on circuit, for directions, and instructing the Crown Counsel at the trial. In Scotland, where the system of public prosecution in each county is more completely concentrated in the hands of one officer, the Procurator-Fiscal, who discharges the duties of both *Solicitor* and *Assize* Crown Solicitor, there is no Crown's inquest, inquiries being intrusted to the *Procurator-Fiscal* without a jury. In England and Wales, on the other hand, prosecutions are left, in the main, to private prosecutors, certain expenses only being paid; thus, while there were 2,935 prosecutions at the Circuit Assizes Courts, and 1,681 at the Central Criminal Court, or 3,576 in all, in the year 1868,\* the Treasury Solicitor prosecuted in only 316 *Miscellaneous* and 51 other cases.

On consultation with some of the Crown Solicitors, a new form of return as to costs of criminal prosecutions was settled, more convenient for the officers to make, and bringing the information up to a later date, (31st March, 1871.) As a large part of prosecutions of the crimes of the preceding year take place at the January Sessions and March Assizes, the expenses for the year ended 31st March, more nearly represent the cost of the crime of the calendar year under consideration than was possible with the data in previous returns of expenses, which were for the year ended 1st of October. In the following summary the year from 1st April, 1870, to 31st March, 1871, is referred to as 1870, as it includes nine months of that year, and the year ended 1st October, 1869, is referred to as 1869, as it contains nine months of that year.

Part I.  
Criminal  
Proceedings.  
—  
CHAPTER IV.  
Cost of Prosecution  
Crimes  
—

Costs of Criminal  
Proceedings  
(Tables, pp. 102,  
122.)

Detailed Particulars	Number of Parties Witnesses paid		Expenses		Cost of Criminal Prosecution		Expenses	
	1869	1870	1869 Jan-Mar 1870	1870 Jan-Mar 1871	1869	1870	1869 Jan-Mar 1870	1870 Jan-Mar 1871
Total of all Expenditure	14,702	18,638	12,341	—	35,544	41,572	11,137	14,574
Expenses of the Crown Solicitor	12,098	16,612	1,002	—	14,988	17,212	10,111	11,911
Jury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assizes	1,267	4,003	1,411	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter Sessions	1,114	4,903	222	—	—	—	—	—
Police, Magistrate, Juvenile, and Police Courts	112	890	—	155	—	—	—	—
County and City of Dublin, Magistrate	2,171	1,442	270	—	10,807	9,247	1,000	1,442
Commissioners of the Dublin City Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter Sessions	1,114	4,903	222	—	—	—	—	—
Police, Magistrate, Juvenile, and Police Courts	112	890	—	155	—	—	—	—

It appears from these figures that in 1870 there were 2,181 prosecutions and witnesses paid in the county and city of Dublin, as compared with 1,436 in 1869, being an increase of 745. The costs also were £295 8s. 4d. in excess of the costs of 1869. The increase (£2,745) in the number of prosecutions and witnesses paid in the other counties was also large, the figures in 1870 being 18,164, as against 10,573 in 1869. The costs also show a corresponding increase, the amount for 1870 being £84,936 17s. 9d., as compared with £50,115 8s. 9d. in 1869.

\* The English returns on this subject are one year in arrears.

## PART II.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

## COMMON LAW.

## EQUITY.

## CIVIL AND CANON LAW.

PART II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.

THE general arrangement of this Part follows the corresponding portion of the English Report, treating first of the Superior Courts of Common Law, the Superior Courts of Equity, including the Landed Estates Courts and the Court of Probate. Then follow the High Court of Admiralty and the Court of Bankruptcy and the Supreme Courts of Appeal. In this volume the local Courts are placed last.

The only change introduced upon the arrangement of the preceding year is that of placing the return of proceedings before the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved amongst the Supreme Courts of Appeal, with which, from the constitution of the Court, it is intimately connected, though technically it should be included among the Criminal Statutes. The appeals from Magistrates heard at Quarter Sessions, and the disposal of applications for spent licences have also been brought into this Part, as not being criminal business, but along with those, for convenience of arrangement, the return with regard to the disposal of bills of indictment at Quarter Sessions has been placed. The revision of *Jurors' Lists*, as being an administrative function, not exclusively connected with criminal business, has been also included in this Part.

The Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland has, at the Crown side, a general jurisdiction corresponding to the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench in England. It has also a jurisdiction peculiar to itself of fixing the presentments made by the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin for the expenditure of the local tax called county cess, in the repairs of roads, expenses of prisons and workhouses, and other local purposes, and of fixing the presentments of the Town Council of the city of Dublin, so far as it exercises the powers formerly vested in the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin in respect of county cess.

In connection with these fiscal powers the Court has jurisdiction over the traversal of presentments of the Grand Jury or Town Council, which are chiefly for new roads and claims for malicious injuries to property.

The Court has also a jurisdiction, peculiar to Ireland, in the case of railway traverses under the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vic., c. 70).

The ordinary business at the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1870, as compared with that in the preceding year, is set out in the following summary. The figures show a large decrease in the business during the year.

Court of Queen's  
Bench.  
(Crown Side.)

Queen's Bench  
(Dublin, No. 1,  
p. 171.)

Crown Business.	1870.	1869.	Decrease, 1870.	Increase, 1870.
Writs of Habeas Corpus, applications for, . . .	4	2	2	—
Writs of Habeas Corpus, applications for, . . .	94	30	3	—
Orders, Rules Nos. . . . .	10	16	—	6
Information, Rules Nos. . . . .	—	8	—	8
Other special Rules obsolete, . . . . .	99	105	—	6

The fiscal business of the Court in 1879 and 1889 was as follows:—

Fiscal Business	1879	1889	Increase, 1879		Decrease, 1879
Fiscal Presentments					
Number (total)	475	791			316
Amount	£51,807	£58,508	£7,701		—

PART II.  
JUDICIAL  
BUSINESS  
—  
Court of Queen's  
Bench.  
(Crown Side).  
—  
Queen's Bench.  
(Table No. 1,  
p. 191.)

This table shows a decrease of 28 in the number of presentments, but an increase of £8,847 in the amount fiscal.

With regard to the claims for malicious injuries in the county and city of Dublin, it appears from the table (p. 197), that there were 5 petitions presented to the Court in 1879 for a total sum of £227 15s. 6d. Of these only 1 was presented by the Town Council under the direction of the Court, and for a sum of £48 16s. 6d. The rest were disallowed. All these claims were from the city of Dublin. None were made during the year from the county. In 1889 there were 7 petitions from the city and 1 from the county of Dublin, of which 2 were granted, and for a sum of £33 0s. 6d.

The English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners in their First Report, 1863, reported that the powers which the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in England have, under Statute 6 & 7 Vict., c. 26, s. 11 (1844), of framing rules do not exist in Ireland, and recommended that the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland should be provided with the like powers to those of the Court in England, and that the proceedings and practice adopted in England at the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench should be extended to Ireland. No Bill, however, has been introduced to carry out this recommendation, and the practice of the Court continues dissimilar from the English practice. The same Commissioners unanimously recommended that the system of practice and procedure of the Courts of Common Law of England and Ireland should, as far as practicable, be assimilated. Bills have been introduced in several sessions since 1863, to carry out this recommendation; the last of them was postponed in 1869, for the carrying out of the recommendations of the Judicature Commission as to the English Courts, and the dissimilarity of the laws which the Commissioners reported in 1863 still continues.

The issue of writs for the three Superior Courts of Common Law from a Consolidated Writ and Seal Office was established in 1859 by the Process and Practice Act (Stat. 22 & 24 Vic., c. 18), and the writs of summons and plaint (English writ and doct.) (when consolidated) are issued in rotation, twenty-five for each of the three Courts, under the provisions of the Irish Common Law Procedure Act, 1853, s. 15.

The number of writs issued in 1870 as compared with 1889 was as follows:—

Writs.	1879	1889	Increase, 1879	Decrease, 1879
Summons and Plaint returnable to—				
Queen's Bench	5,368	5,036	184	—
Common Pleas	5,119	5,051	119	—
Exchequer	5,135	5,067	68	—
Writs issued for Revenue Cases	463	188	275	—
— of Revenue	63	41	22	—
— of England	7	61	—	74
Inquests, Exchequer, &c.	75	38	37	—
Records	912	793	—	117
Total	16,749	16,248	509	—

H 2

PART II.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS.

*Superior Courts of  
Common Law*

*Writs and Seal  
Office.*

(Table, No. 6,  
p. 206.)

The above figures show that in 1879 the number of summonses and plaints moved were 15,310. This being, as above explained, the first step in an action, indicates the number of civil suits instituted during the year. There has been an increase of 568 suits as compared with 1869, the number in that year having been 15,148. The number of writs issued in Revenue cases was 463 as against 169 in 1869, while the writs of replevin were only 7 in 1870, as compared with 81 in 1869.

The amounts for which the writs of summons and plaint were issued are compared with those in the preceding year, in the following table:—

Writs of Summons and Plaint	1870	1869	Amount, £ s. d.	Decrease, £ s. d.
For cause not over £100, . . . . .	5,073	4,908	168	—
Over £100 and not over £100, . . . . .	4,907	5,532	354	—
Over £100 and not over £100, . . . . .	5,073	5,500	138	—
Over £100, . . . . .	5,554	5,557	—	133
Writs on which no sum specified, . . . . .	503	527	5	—

Writs of Execu-  
tion.  
(Table, No. 3,  
p. 205.)

The number of writs of execution issued was as follows:—

Writs of Execution	1870	1871	Amount, 1869	Decrease, 1870
Writs of Capias ad satisfaction, . . . . .	1,285	1,203	—	183
of Fieri facias, . . . . .	3,023	3,541	43	—
on Fines, . . . . .	88	22	47	—
of Habere, . . . . .	423	379	103	—
of Sequestration, &c., . . . . .	53	14	20	—
Total, . . . . .	5,542	4,459	216	—

From this table it appears that there was a decrease in the number of writs of Capias &c., issued, but an increase in the number of other writs issued during the year.

Attorneys'  
Fees.  
(Table, No. 5,  
p. 205.)

The number of Attorneys' Fees soiled and entered were:—

In 1870, . . . . .	1,127
In 1869, . . . . .	1,159

Decrease in 1870, . . . . . 32

These figures show a decrease of 16 for the year 1870.

Proceedings  
entered by  
Masters.  
(Table, pp. 206,  
207, 208.)

The proceedings in the Masters' Offices of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, in 1870, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following summary:—

Proceedings Entered on Masters.	1870			1869			Total Value County in 1870	Total Value County in 1869	Increase in 1870	Decrease in 1870
	Money County	Currency County	Debtors	Money County	Currency County	Debtors				
Writs of Summons and Plaint filed, Ordinary, . . . . .	4,095	5,541	5,015	3,725	5,031	5,775	15,865	15,865	140	—
Special, . . . . .	50	114	767	50	114	767	1,212	1,212	—	—
in the Title, . . . . .	47	50	157	45	50	157	225	225	—	—
Total Number of Case Judgments, Total, . . . . .	1,500	5,655	5,782	1,320	5,195	6,699	17,302	17,302	—	31
Total Amount recovered by judgments, Total, . . . . .	£101,124	£101,124	£101,124	£101,124	£101,124	£101,124	£101,124	£101,124	£101,124	—

The above table shows an increase of 140 in the number of writs of summons and plaint filed in 1870 as compared with the number in 1869, and a decrease of 17 in the number of judgments for rent, and 3 in the number of judgments on the title. There was an increase in case judgments of 1,766, and in cognovit judgments a decrease of 31. In the amount recovered on both kinds of judgments there was an increase of £10,194.





There is in Ireland, as in England, an office for the registration of judgments common to the three Superior Courts of Common Law. In England the office is superintended by the Senior Master of the Court of Common Pleas. In Ireland there is a separate officer, called the Registrar of Judgments.

The number of judgments registered in the Registry of Judgments Office in 1879, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF JUDGMENTS.	1878	1879	INCREASE, 1879	DECREASE, 1879
Judgments of Superior Courts registered, . . . . .	4,878	5,732	226	—
do. re-registered, . . . . .	5,794	699	2,300	—
Judgments of Inferior Courts removed to Superior Court, . . . . .	—	3	—	3
Retirals, . . . . .	25	23	—	2
Summons, . . . . .	10	28	—	14
Orders and Orders, . . . . .	486	224	104	—
Life policies, . . . . .	18	42	—	24
Judgments from Courts in England, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	7,431	6,710	2,891	—
Requisitions registered, . . . . .	590	216	64	—
do. endorsed, . . . . .	—	9	—	9
Covers (books), . . . . .	70	41	28	—
Judgments at Seat of Courts, . . . . .	1	1	—	—
Total, . . . . .	337	266	97	—
Subscriptions of Judgments, . . . . .	482	479	—	37
Transfers of Court Bonds and Transfers of Requisitions, . . . . .	181	30	16	—
Committals of Court Bonds, . . . . .	89	45	—	16
Common Bonds made, . . . . .	685	879	86	—
Registers Bonds made and recorded, . . . . .	1,868	1,885	13	—
Total, . . . . .	2,904	2,185	21	—
Requisitions for liberty to search made by public, . . . . .	1,017	1,023	230	—
Altered copies of recorded entries issued, . . . . .	13	40	—	27

The amount of stamp duty was:—

	1878	1879	DECREASE IN 1879
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Stamp Duty (gross), . . . . .	2,029 14 6	2,513 14 6	264 0 0
Number of stamped Certificates issued upon which the Registrar previously in 34 & 35 Vic., c. 139, received fee, . . . . .	—	—	8,000

The figures in the above table show a very large increase in the business done in the Registry of Judgments Office in 1879. The number of judgments registered in 1879 was 4,878, as compared with 3,732 in 1869. The number re-registered in 1879 was 2,794, as compared with 489 in 1869.

Some of the reforms recommended in 1866, in their Second Report, by the English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners, in the administration of the office of Registrar of Judgments, were brought before Parliament in the present session\* by Lord O'Hagan (Lord High Chancellor of Ireland).

On comparing the number of judgments registered with the number entered up in the three Superior Courts of Common Law, it appears that, whilst 5,732 (vide Summary of Proceedings in Masters' Office, p. 60.) judgments were entered up, 4,878 were registered in the Registry of Judgments Office. When the Judgment Mortgage Act was passed, it was expected by the framers of that Act that the amount of business in the Registry of Judgments Office would be diminished by its operation; but this expectation

\* This bill received the Royal assent while this Report was passing through the press (Stat. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 73).

PART II.  
JUDICIAL  
ADMINISTRATION  
—  
Superior Courts of  
Common Law.  
—  
Registry of  
Judgments Office.  
(Table, Nos. 4,  
p. 295.)

Part II  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.

*Superior Courts of  
Common Law.*

*Differences  
between the  
Law of Judgments  
in England and  
Ireland.*

tion was founded upon the consideration of judgments only as charges on land, and the provisions of the Irish Bankruptcy Act of 1849, continued by the Act of 1857, requiring judgments to be registered within twenty-one days after being entered up, to secure priority in bankruptcy, were overlooked.

The English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners, in their Second Report, in 1863, state that "they found the Law of Judgments of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, and the practice, process, and procedure therein, to be in a very complicated and unsatisfactory state, and to differ in some material respects from the law of England on that subject." They trace this difference in the law back to the reign of Queen Anne, from the operation of the Penal Act of Stat 2 Anne, c. 6 (Irish), passed in 1703, and the Act for the Registration of Deeds, 6 Anne (Irish), c. 2 (1707). They state as the result of their inquiries "that it appears that while in England the tendency of the whole course of legislation down to and inclusive of the Act of 1844 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 112), has been to reduce a judgment to a step in the course of procedure for the recovery of a debt, in Ireland, on the other hand, the legislation down to and inclusive of the Record of Title Act, 1863, has been in the opposite direction, and judgments affect land in Ireland prior to and entirely independent of execution."

They further state that "as the difference between the laws of the two countries as regards judgments, is not one of mere practice and procedure but extends to the Law of Bankruptcy, the jurisdiction of the Landed Estates Court, the Registry of Deeds, the Law of Debtor and Creditor, and generally to the Law of Property in Land, the question of the simplification and amendment of the Law of Judgments in Ireland could only be satisfactorily disposed of by a Parliamentary Committee, or by a Commission specially constituted for the purpose, with full powers to enter upon all the inquiries necessary for its solution."

There is in Ireland one Common Law Taxing Office for the three Superior Courts, with two Taxing Officers.

The business of this office in 1870, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

NUMBERS OF BILLS OR COPIES CERTIFIED.	1869.	1870.	Amount, 1869.	Amount, 1870.
Records, &c.	1,448	1,283	395	—
Returning Deeds.	310	181	39	—
Returning and Re-registering Judgments.	311	187	624	—
Amalgamation of Judgments.	4	15	—	11
Total.	2,474	1,506	968	—
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Total Amount charged.	85,241 4 3	87,409 9 6	5,141 3 8	—
Certified Costs—Amount allowed.	83,143 4 3	85,138 13 7	5,616 15 5	—

These figures show a very large increase in the number of bills of costs certified, the greatest increase being connected with the registration of judgments. The number of bills of costs for records was 1,448 in 1869, as compared with 1,283 in 1870. The amount certified in 1870 was £50,143 6s. 9d., against £43,138 13s. 7d. in the previous year.

*Deposits of money  
at Nisi Prius.  
(Tables, pp. 186,  
187, 188.)*

The following summary as to Nisi Prius business have been compiled from returns received from the Town Registrars of the Chief Judges (who correspond to the Associates in England), from the Registrar of the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, and from the Circuit Registrars of the Common Law Judges, who correspond to the Marshals of



the Judges in England. In the case of the North-East Circuit the returns of 1870 have been taken as approximately correct for 1870, one of the Registrars having failed to make complete returns for Spring, 1870.

The nature of the actions for trial at Nisi Prius is shown in the following summary:—

NATURE OF ACTIONS.	Total Cases.	IN TRIAL.					On Circuit.
		Queen's Bench.	Common Pleas.	Exchequer.	Exchequer Chamber.	Graveyard Sessions.	
On Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c.,	77	4	7	8	8	43	11
On Bonds,	6	—	—	3	2	—	—
On Goods sold and delivered, &c.,	100	8	12	8	15	34	29
For Work and Labour done,	63	7	15	5	9	14	19
For money paid, advanced, or lent,	23	4	4	6	4	17	16
For money received,	53	—	—	2	1	4	11
For compensation for personal injuries and compensation under fact, <i>Carroll's Act</i> , &c.,	51	7	11	3	3	—	3
For compensation under <i>act</i> against non-acceptance, <i>Regulation</i> , or actions in respect of interest,	43	7	7	4	5	—	19
Actions in the nature of Actions of Treble or Detinue,	23	4	4	3	4	—	5
For breach of contract,	95	9	55	8	18	2	24
Upon special contracts,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
For breach of warranty and agreement,	11	3	—	1	1	—	6
For wrongs of various kinds,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For recovery of land (Ejectment),	188	5	3	2	4	4	91
Trespass, relative to land, houses, &c.,	35	4	8	2	6	—	36
Questions on Wills,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
For breach of promise of marriage,	30	1	1	3	5	—	11
Sedition,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libel,	56	3	3	3	4	—	13
Character,	84	3	4	2	20	—	16
Malicious prosecution,	3	1	—	—	—	—	3
Falsely imprisonment,	11	1	3	—	3	—	4
Assault,	24	5	8	7	13	—	24
Telegraphic cases, Equity cases,	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Private cases, other cases,	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Recovery,	4	2	—	—	1	—	—
For breach of covenant,	5	—	1	2	—	—	6
For recovery of rent,	95	1	4	5	5	14	10
On Life and Fire Policies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal contracts,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other cases,	80	22	22	3	5	5	12
Total,	929	96	136	69	126	148	274

It appears from this summary that the principal causes of action in 1870 were—recovery of lands, 108; goods sold and delivered, 100; notes and bills, 77; breach of contract, 95; work and labour, 63; trespass as to land, 55; assault, 54; and money paid, 53.

The sums for which verdicts were given are shown in the following table:—

Amount due to plaintiff.	Real.	Queen's Bench.	Common Pleas.	Exchequer.	Exchequer Chamber.	Graveyard Sessions.	On Circuit.
Below £1000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£1000 and above	41,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£2000	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£2500	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£3000	9,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£3500	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£4000	19,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£4500	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£5000	29,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£5500	34,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£6000	39,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£6500	44,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£7000	49,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£7500	54,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£8000	59,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£8500	64,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£9000	69,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£9500	74,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
£10,000 and over	110,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	794	34	20	10	41	27	129
Total Amount recovered	£40,631 13s 8½d	£4,446 11s 6½d	£1,114 13s 8½d	£4,446 11s 6½d	£4,446 11s 6½d	£4,446 11s 6½d	£4,446 11s 6½d

The total amount recovered was £40,631 13s 8½d, as compared with £24,603 On 6½d. in 1869.

Page 11.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS

Supreme Courts of  
Common Law

Nisi Prius, Nature  
and Number of  
Actions  
(Tables, pp. 126,  
131, 134, 135,  
136.)

Amounts of  
Verdicts.  
(Tables, pp. 136,  
141, 144, 145,  
146.)

Part II  
JUDICIAL  
SYSTEM.

The disposal of cases at Nisi Prius is shown in the following table:—

*Superior Courts of  
Dublin Law*

Disposal of cases  
at Nisi Prius  
(Tables, pp. 195,  
201, 204.)

Disposal of Cases at Nisi Prius.	Total Cases	Disposal					On Circuit
		Quaker Bank.	Common Pleas	Exchequer	Queen's Bench & Pins Court	Prize Judge in Admiralty	
Verdict for plaintiff.	261	56	38	15	61	27	216
Verdict for plaintiff, subject to a special case.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Verdict by consent with reference.	145	19	26	13	10	29	99
Verdict for defendant.	31	1	3	2	—	1	18
Jury withdrawn without verdict.	15	—	1	—	—	3	9
Jury withdrawn.	15	—	7	—	2	3	7
Nonverdict.	14	10	—	3	—	—	4
Case postponed and resumed.	13	3	6	3	1	2	1
Record withdrawn, struck out, or settled, &c.	205	55	28	35	54	59	51
Transferred, or postponed to another sitting.	10	—	3	—	3	0*	—
Released in whole, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	529	85	124	69	140	136	356

The total number of cases tried at Nisi Prius, as appears from this table, was 529 in 1870, against 1,318 in 1863. There has been an increase in the number of cases on circuit, but a decrease in those tried in Dublin.

*Appeals heard at  
Consolidated Nisi  
Prius Court.*  
(Table, No. 2,  
p. 204.)

The Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, besides its ordinary jurisdiction, has a further jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal from the Courts of the County of Dublin and of the Chairman of the County of Dublin.

The number of these appeals or rehearings in 1870 and 1869 was as follows:—

APPEALS AT CONSOLIDATED NISI PRIUS COURT.	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866
From District or Division of Recorder of Dublin, and Chairman of County of Dublin.	21	22	9	—	—
	28	16	10	6	—

*Circuit Business*

The Nisi Prius proceedings on circuit have been included in the summaries of the business of the three Superior Courts, as will be seen from the preceding table.

*Appeals, Traverses,  
and Objections for  
Misfeasance in Office*

In Ireland the Judges on circuit have several branches of jurisdiction not exercised by the Judges on circuit in England, viz., appeals in the nature of rehearings from the decisions of the Chairman of Counties, or Irish County Court Judges, and Recorders; the fixing of the presentments of the Grand Jurors of the local tax in Ireland called Grand Jury case, the hearing of traverses and objections to presentments, and to claims for malicious injuries, and also the hearing of railway traverses under the Irish Railway Act, 1861 (14 & 15 Vic., c. 76).

\* Including 3 Remissions by consent.

The following summary shows the proceedings under these heads in 1870 as compared with those in 1869 —

QUARTER REPORTED	1870	1869	JANUARY, 1870	DECEMBER, 1870
Appeals from <i>Chairmen of Counties returned</i>	383	270	89	—
<i>Recorders returned</i>	12	15	—	2
<i>Refinery Treasures</i>	1	5	—	4
<i>Claims for Malicious Injuries submitted to Judges</i>	27	22	8	—

PART II.  
JUDICIAL  
INSTITUTIONS  
—  
*Superior Courts of  
Common Law*  
(Tables, Nos. 4  
and 5, pp. 109–12.)

There has been a large increase in the number of appeals to the Judges of Assize from the Chairmen of Counties and Recorders, the number in 1870 having been 365 against 285 in 1869. The claims for malicious injuries specially submitted to the Judges also show an increase. In the county and city of Dublin the number of claims (vide Table 1(3), p. 197) presented to the Court of Queen's Bench in 1870 was 5, as compared with 6 in the year before.

It will be seen from the Table (p. 209) that of the 492 claims submitted to Grand Jurors, 97, or 19·8 per cent., were disallowed. In 1869, out of 528 claims, 114, or 21·6 per cent., were disallowed by Grand Jurors. Of the 97 disallowed in 1870, 8 were subsequently granted by the Judge on appeal. Of those presented by the Grand Jury, appeals against 19 appear to have been made to the Judge, of which 4 were listed after hearing the objections, and 9 rejected.

In one case, as was noticed in the previous part of this report, a claim was made for compensation under the Pease Preservation Act of 1870, which was allowed, and a sum of £100 was granted.

The total number of presentments filed on circuit in 1870 was 54,347 for a total sum of £1,046,238 11s. If we add to these latter figures the amount (£43,807 9s. 4d.) filed in the county and city of Dublin by the Court of Queen's Bench, we obtain £1,090,152 11s. 4d. as the total amount of Grand Jury Cases imposed in Ireland in 1870. There were 293 presentments of the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin filed by a Judge of the Queen's Bench.

The presentments for the county of the city of Dublin, made by the Town Council of Dublin, and filed before a Judge of the Queen's Bench, were 280 in number in 1870, and for the sum of £43,807 9s. 4d. (vide Table 1(a), p. 197). Those for the cities of Cork and Limerick are made by the Town Councils (vide p. 209).

In 1870 there were 4 election petitions tried—viz., in the case of the counties of Longford and Tipperary, and the Boroughs of Malton and Waterford. The elections for Longford and Malton were declared void, and those in Waterford and Tipperary were declared valid. The total costs of these proceedings amounted to £2,373 6s. 8d. Election Petitions  
(Table, p. 211.)

A return has been made by the Clerks of the Rules of the Superior Courts with respect to the proceedings in 1870, under Statute 33 & 34 Vic., c. 109, which empowered the Courts, upon application of the defendant, to remit certain cases of minor importance to the Inferior Courts for trial. The fifth section of this Act gives power to remit in cases of contracts where the sum claimed is under £40, and the sixth section gives a similar jurisdiction in all cases of torts, in which latter case, however, an alternative is permitted by which the plaintiff may retain the case in the superior Courts upon giving security for costs. This Act did not come into operation until the close of the Remittal of cases  
to Inferior Courts  
(Table, p. 211.)



In the office of Secretary to the Master of the Rolls the number of petitions was 115, the greater part of which were petitions under the Trustee Acts, and under the Public Works and Railway Acts. These petitions are not in addition to, but form part of those upon which the Lord Chancellor in chamber made an order for hearing at the Rolls.

The following is a summary of the proceedings in the Chambers of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor, under the new Chancery Act (30 & 31 Vic., c. 44) —

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
High Court of  
Chancery.

Master of the Rolls'  
Secretary's Office.  
(Table, No. 1,  
p. 311.)  
Vice-Chancellor's  
Chambers.  
(Table, No. 4,  
p. 312.)

Particulars as Contained in—	1868	1869	1870, 1871	1870, 1871
<b>Summons to originate Proceedings.—</b>				
For the Administration of Estates, Under the Charitable Trusts Acts, For appointment of Guardians and maintenance of Infants, . . . . .	103 — 63 133	93 — —	10 — 52 125	— — — —
For other purposes, . . . . .	1,173	937	818	—
<b>Orders made.—</b>				
Of the Class drawn up by the Registrar, . . . . .	38	33	—	1
Of the Class drawn up in Chambers, . . . . .	998	671	91	—
Orders brought into Chambers for presentation, when then orders for winding up companies, . . . . .	311	329	83	—
Number of orders brought into Chambers for winding up companies, . . . . .	7	—	7	—
Number of Advertisements issued, . . . . .	133	138	16	—
<b>Debts cleared and adjudicated upon.—</b>				
Number of Debts, . . . . .	464	374	—	488
Amount of Debts proved, . . . . .	£133,369	£183,796	—	£160,468
<b>Number of Contributions.—</b>				
Included in Lists of Contributions, . . . . .	164	123	—	19
Excluded from Lists of Contributions, . . . . .	344	2	342	—
<b>Accounts passed other than Receiver's Accounts.—</b>				
Number of Accounts, . . . . .	42	52	—	10
Receipts thereon, . . . . .	£96,318	£62,600	£32,717	—
Disbursements and allowances thereon, . . . . .	£32,163	£30,870	£30,483	—
<b>Sales of Estates under orders of Court.—</b>				
Number of Sales, . . . . .	2	5	1	—
Amount realised, . . . . .	£26,862	£2,870	£63,735	—
<b>Purchases of Estates under orders of Court.—</b>				
Number of Purchases, . . . . .	2	2	—	—
<b>Number of Questions and other matters referred to Landed Estates Court, . . . . .</b>	—	—	—	—
<b>Number of Commissioners filed, . . . . .</b>	105	79	34	—
<b>Number of Appointments (by summons, affidavit, motion, or otherwise,) disposed of, . . . . .</b>	3,004	2,541	675	—
<b>Number of orders under which Accounts and inquiries were pending on 1st November, 1870, . . . . .</b>	258	190	80	—
<b>Number of orders for winding up Companies then pending, . . . . .</b>	13	7	6	—
<b>Amount of fees collected in Chambers by Stamps, . . . . .</b>	£369	£584	£512	—

The above table shows a large increase of business in 1870 as compared with 1869.

In the Crown and Hanager Office there were, during the year 1870, 2,392 official acts as compared with 2,213 in 1869, being an increase of 179.

Crown and  
Hanager Office.  
(Table, No. 3,  
p. 312.)

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
SYSTEM.

*High Court of  
Chancery.*

Lancry Office,  
(Table No. 2  
p. 312.)

There were 6 Orders for Commissions of Lunacy in 1870 as against 10 in 1869, and the number of lunatics under the care of the Court was 106, being the same number as in 1869.

The chief business in the Lancry Office was as follows:—

Lancry Office.	1869.	1870.	Income, 1870.	Disburse- ments, 1870.
Orders of the Lord Chancellor, . . . . .	290	313	—	7
Admiralty Writs, . . . . .	339	357	33	—
Reports of Masters, . . . . .	56	48	18	—
Accounts taken by Masters, . . . . .	54	74	39	—
Amounts of receipts on such accounts, . . . . .	£ 80,721	£ 63,123	£ 10,540	—

This summary indicates no material change in the amount of business in 1870.

Under the General Orders in Lancry of 1860, the Commissions of the person are required to make returns, and the Medical Inspectors appointed thereunder to make reports as to lunatics under their inspection. In 1870 there have been 103 such Returns received from Commissions, and 81 from Medical Inspectors.

The non-extension to Ireland of the reforms contained in the Lancry Regulation Act, 1858 and 1862, which had been observed upon in preceding volumes, has at length been terminated by Lord O'Hagan's Lancry (Ireland) Act, 1871, Stat. 34 Vic. c. 28, and the General Orders in Lancry of 12th July, 1871, founded thereon.

In an important respect Lord O'Hagan's Act is in advance of previous English law as to lunacy, viz., in affording increased facilities in dealing with persons of weak mind only, and a Bill to extend this reform was at a subsequent period of the Session introduced for England, but was not passed. The Irish law upon the subject has been largely improved, and if the Bill introduced for England be passed next Session, the assimilation of the law on this important subject, so nearly secured, will be accomplished.

Clerk of Records  
and Writs,  
(Table No. 3,  
p. 312.)

The following table contains a general summary for 1870 of the proceedings in the Record and Writ Office. This office was first established in Ireland by the Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1867.

Income from Writs Granted.	1869.	1870.	Income, (1870).	Disburse- ments, (1870).
Proceedings in Suits by Bill or Information, . . . . .	3,673	3,114	348	—
“ “ by Summons, . . . . .	459	178	153	—
“ “ in Special Cases, . . . . .	39	—	30	—
General Proceedings, . . . . .	4,374	7,565	—	891
Proceedings in Police Department, . . . . .	18,125	15,924	1,324	—
“ “ in Recognition Department, . . . . .	318	348	—	70
Total, . . . . .	27,018	16,831	307	—
Fees collected in the Office by Clerks, about . . . . .	£3,536	£7,516	£310	—

The above figures show a considerable increase in the amount of business transacted in this office in 1870 as compared with 1869. In the following summary some particulars are given of the proceedings in the different classes of suits, which are, however, included in the preceding figures.

The following table shows the proceedings in suits —

PROCEEDINGS IN SUITS.	1870	1869	January, 1870	December, 1869
<b>Suits instituted:—</b>				
Bills or informations filed, . . . . .	264	203	1	—
Special cases filed, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Administrative summonses filed, . . . . .	165	90	50	—
Other originating summonses, . . . . .	3	—	3	—
<b>Proceedings in suits by bills or informations:—</b>				
Copies of bills or informations sealed for service, . . . . .	483	703	121	—
Appearance entered, . . . . .	278	505	54	—
Answers filed, . . . . .	300	345	55	—
Rejoinders filed, . . . . .	41	32	9	—
Interrogatories filed, . . . . .	138	173	28	—

The total number of bills or informations filed in 1870 was 394. Of these 22 were in the Lord Chancellor's Court, 187 in the Court of the Master of the Rolls, and 185 in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor.

The following table shows the number of writs issued during the year, as given in the return under the head of "General Proceedings." The numbers are compared with those returned for 1869 —

WRITS IN CHANCERY.	1870	1869	January, 1870	December, 1869
<b>Writs of subpoena,</b> . . . . .	72	26	—	26
" attachment, . . . . .	69	50	—	51
" habeas corpus, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
" injunction, . . . . .	5	1	4	—
" <i>ad litem</i> , . . . . .	25	26	—	5
" partition, . . . . .	1	—	1	—
" error, . . . . .	—	—	—	—

The above figures show a considerable decrease in the number of writs issued in 1870, as compared with 1869.

There is a department of this office peculiar to the Irish Court of Chancery, called "The Notice Department," through which all notices are served, instead of service being proved by affidavit. The number of persons served through this department was 18,328 in 1870.

The number of affidavits filed was 4,710, as compared with 6,816 in 1869, showing a decrease of 1,450.

In the Recognisance Department the number of recognisances filed was 85, as compared with 168 in 1869.

The amount of receipts and disbursements on accounts filed was not returned for 1870. The receipts for 1869 were £203,290, and disbursements, £741,828.

The return of the Accountant-General is made up for the year ended 1st October, 1870, and is compared with the return for 1869 as follows —

	Your entry, 31 Oct., 1870	Your entry, 31 Oct., 1869	December, 1870
Balance at the end of year, . . . . .	£4,323,097	£4,191,207	£191,000

Accountant-  
General's Office,  
(Table, B. 6,  
p. 213.)

These figures, taken in connection with the receipts on accounts passed, amounting to upwards of £300,000, and the number of Receivers', Guardians', or Commissioners' accounts in minor and luxury matters (249), and Receivers' and other accounts in the Receiver Master's Office (246), indicate that a large amount of administrative business is still under the Court of Chancery, notwithstanding the sales of unimproved estates which have been going on for so many years, and the sale of which still forms the largest part of the business of the Landed Estates Court.

Part II  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS  
High Court of  
Chancery.

The number of powers of attorney issued in 1870 was 492, showing a decrease of 19 in the number (511) in the preceding year.

The business in the office of the Registrars of the Court of Chancery, as distinguished from the Court business, is shown for 1870 and 1869 in the following summary —

Registrar's Office.  
(Table, No. 7,  
p. 214.)

Registrar's Office.	1870	1869	Deceased, 1870	Deceased, 1869
Number of Orders drawn up	1,280	1,694	99	—
Number of Bonds of Accountants-General issued	4,690	4,673	—	86
Number of Affidavits under Trustee Relief Act examined on which Orders made	32	39	—	7
Number of Certificates for Registry of Orders	735	730	20	—
Number of Sale Order Orders	—	—	—	—
Total	7,139	7,136	119	—

The above figures show a slight increase in the business in 1870 as compared with 1869.

Official  
Liquidators  
(Table, No. 8,  
p. 214.)

Under the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Acts there are 14 cases returned as in the Court of Chancery in 1870, viz. — Dublin Joint Stock Society, East Holyford Mining Company, River Fergus Navigation Company, Cork Clay Works Company, Tontine Building Company, Richmond-place, East, Limerick; the Tontine Building Company, Richmond-place, West, Limerick; the Waterford, Lismore, and Fernsey Railway Company; the Ulster Catholic Publishing Company, Elms Insurance Company; Angharley Flag Spinning Company, United Kingdom Screw Collier Company; Dublin and Balinglass Railway Company; Amicable and Mutual Life Association Society; and the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company. Returns have been made by the Official Liquidators in all the above cases except the last, and it appears that the total receipts were £18,436, and the total disbursements were £11,544 15s. 3d., leaving the sum of £6,891 10s. 3d. available for future distribution.

Master's Office.  
(Table, No. 9,  
p. 215.)

The following summary shows the business in the offices of the Masters in Chancery, exclusive of cases pending under the 12th section of the Irish Chancery Regulation Act of 1850. One of these officers died during the past year, and as it was provided by the 25th section of the Chancery (Ireland) Act, 1857, that the office of Master in Chancery (that of the Receiver Master excepted) should be abolished after the death of the then existing officers, no new appointment has been made, and the business pending in the office has been transferred to the offices of the surviving Masters.

Master's Office.	Two Masters	Receiver Master	Total, 1870	Total, 1869	Deceased, 1870	Deceased, 1869
Charges	55	4	59	255	—	179
Disbursements	45	4	49	160	—	85
Accounts passed in Master's offices	43	189	232	175	—	—
"    "    by other Masters	54	45	99	70	3	—
Other accounts	42	244	286	245	—	69
Orders on special motions	258	65	323	675	—	301
Orders on motions of control	8	—	8	23	—	18
Sales of estates under order of Court	41	135	176	155	4	—
Statements of debts as to management of property	551	—	551	640	—	60
Estimates pending at end of year	—	—	—	—	—	—

These figures show a very large decrease in the amount of business transacted in 1870 as compared with 1869 in the Master's offices. The number of charges filed was only 59 against 255 in 1869, being a decrease of 179. The number of estates sold under the order of the Court was only 8 as compared with 18 in 1869. From the return it appears that there is a large amount of property under the superintendence of the Court of



Chancery, the number of accounts passed other than in Minor and Lunacy matters being 248. There were 159 statements with regard to the management of property made in 1870, against 175 in 1869.

The following is a summary of the returns made by the Tasting Masters, showing the business transacted in their office in 1870, compared with 1869:—

CHANCERY TASTING OFFICE.	1869.	1870.	Decrease, 1870.	Decrease, 1870.
Number of bills taxed, . . . . .	1,292	1,034	—	258
Number of items, . . . . .	169,313	218,587	—	49,274
Number of certificates, . . . . .	1,292	1,034	—	258
Amount of Chancery Fund on remittance and certificates, . . . . .	£ 137 12 0	£ 349 1 0	—	£ 211 9 0
Amount of costs claimed, . . . . .	94,351 5 4	105,449 14 10	—	11,098 12 6
Amount of costs allowed, . . . . .	78,427 3 0	90,655 3 9	—	12,228 0 9

These figures show a large decrease under each of the heads indicated.

In the Examiner's Office witnesses were examined in 19 cases in 1870. The total number of persons examined was 26, against 53 in the preceding year. The fees received amounted to £61 1s.

The Incorporated Estates Court was established in Ireland in 1849, for the purpose of effecting the sale of landed property, and of giving the purchaser a parliamentary title. It was at first intended that this Court should exist only for a limited time, but it was found necessary, more than once, to renew its jurisdiction, and, at length, it was finally established in 1855, with the title of the Landed Estates Court.

The following figures show the value and net rental of the estates sold in 1870:—

	1869.	1870.	Decrease, 1870.
Amount of purchase-money, . . . . .	£700,318	£1,165,267	£464,949
Net rental of estates sold, . . . . .	£66,163	£47,668	£18,495
Number of sales, . . . . .	301	309	8

The above figures show a decrease of 8 in the number of estates sold, the number in 1870 being 301, against 309 in 1869. The net rental of the estates sold was £32 per cent less than in 1869, and the average price appears also to have decreased, for only 16 3 years' purchase was obtained in 1870, as compared with 17 2 years' purchase in 1869. The average rental of the estates was £220.

The number of petitions for sale of incumbered estates in 1870 was 325, being an increase of 31 in the number (297) in 1869. There were 25 petitions for sale of unincumbered estates, against 31 in 1869.

In the other branches of jurisdiction with respect to estates, the proceedings were as follow:—

Landed Estates Court.	Endowment of Tithes.	Petitions.	Endowments.	Specific Performance of Contracts of Sale.	Apprenticeship of Bond.
1870, . . . . .	11	2	—	2	—
1869, . . . . .	12	4	1	5	1
Decrease in 1870, . . . . .	1	2	1	—	1

These figures show a decrease under all the heads indicated, except specific performance of contracts of sale, in which there was an increase of 3.

Under the Tithes and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Act, 1869, the Landed Estates Court exercises two jurisdictions—1st, that of sanctioning improvements by limited owners, and giving them a charge by way of annuity; and 2nd, that of sanctioning building leases, and leases not within the exact terms of the Act or settlement of the particular estate.

There were 5 building leases sanctioned in 1870; in the previous year there had been 4. One statement as to limited owner's improvements was lodged.

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STATISTICS.

High Court of Chancery.

Chancery Tasting Office.

(Table, No. 30,

p. 255.)

Examiner's Office.

(Table, No. 11,

p. 256.)

Landed Estates Court.

Registrar's Office.

(Table, No. 1,

p. 216.)

Table.

Endowment of Tithes, Partitions, Endowments, &c.

(Table, No. 1,

p. 216.)

Tithes and Improvement of Land.

Table, No. 1,

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Table, No. 1,

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Table, No. 1,

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Part II  
Journals  
Business  
Landed Estates  
Court

Record and  
Affidavit Office  
(Table, No. 3,  
p. 205)  
Taxing Office,  
(Table, No. 3,  
p. 218)  
Record of Title  
Office  
(Table, No. 3,  
p. 212)

Court of Probate.

Principal  
Registry  
(Table, No. 1,  
p. 207.)

Accountant-  
General's Office  
(Table, No. 2,  
p. 217.)

District  
Registry,  
(Table, No. 3,  
p. 217.)

There were 386 petitions filed in the Record and Affidavit Office in 1870, against 389 in 1869. The number of affidavits filed was 4,391 in the Landed Estates Court, and the number filed in the Record and Writ Office of the Court of Chancery was 4,910 (vide p. 213).

In the Taxing Office the amount taxed and certified in the year ended 31st July, 1870, was £26,679 8s 4d., against £27,315 in the preceding year.

In the Record of Title Office the titles to 68 estates were recorded in 1870. Of these, 31 were less than £1,000 in value, 34 were valued above £1,000 and under £10,000, and 3 were estimated at £10,000 and upwards. The total sum paid for these estates, as stated in the deeds of conveyance, was £194,460, and the mortgages and charges recorded amounted to £113,628. The total number of estates, the titles to which have been recorded in this office since the date of its establishment in 1865, under Stat. 28 & 29 Vict., c. 88, sec. 67, is 431, the total value of which is stated to be £1,550,140; the mortgages and charges recorded amount to £150,893 6s.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Probate in Ireland is similar to that of the English Court. The following is a summary of the business of the Court and the Principal Registry:—

COURT OF PROBATE—PRINCIPAL REGISTRY	1870	1869	Increase, 1870	Decrease, 1870
Administrations with will annexed, and probates, . . . . .	1,598	1,586	75	—
Administrations without will, . . . . .	616	696	—	22
Caveats, . . . . .	545	454	81	—
Causes, . . . . .	141	180	21	—
Causes, . . . . .	17	22	—	5
Trusts by special jury, . . . . .	17	33	—	6
Trusts by common jury, . . . . .	30	15	15	—
Causes heard by Judge, . . . . .	594	249	5	—
Motions, . . . . .	—	—	2	—
Parties, . . . . .	4	1	—	—
	£	£	£	£
Total amount of fees received, . . . . .	8,204	8,245	558	—
Total amount of most costs, . . . . .	17,332	16,384	—	592

It appears there was an increase of 75 in the number of administrations granted in 1870, as compared with the number in 1869. The number of causes also shows an increase; the number heard by the Judge was double the number in the preceding year.

The Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery is also Accountant-General of the Court of Probate. His return states that there were only 8 accounts open on the 1st October, 1870, and that the total amount of cash and other effects carried over in the books was £1,347 6s 6d.

From a return received from the Comptroller of Stamp Duties it appears that the amount of property under which probates and administrations were sworn in 1870 was £5,614,799, and the amount of duty received thereon was £37,708 (Table, No. 1, p. 217).

In the District Registry of the Court of Probate the chief business in 1870 and 1869 was as follows:—

COURT OF PROBATE—DISTRICT REGISTRY	1870	1869	Increase, 1870	Decrease, 1870
Granted in Common Form:—				
Probates, . . . . .	840	858	64	—
Letters of Administration, . . . . .	434	550	26	—
Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, . . . . .	173	170	—	3
Granted under direction of Judge:—				
Probates, . . . . .	9	6	3	—
Letters of Administration, . . . . .	5	9	—	—
Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, . . . . .	8	—	—	—
Granted on Direction of Clerks of the Court:—				
Probates, . . . . .	9	2	—	—
Letters of Administration, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	1,744	1,697	117	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Amount of Fees received, . . . . .	4,043 9 6	4,063 12 7	—	25 3 1

The above summary shows a considerable increase in the number of probates and administrations granted in the District Registry, the number in 1870 having been 1,744, against 1,627 in 1869. The total amount of fees received at the District Registry in 1870 is returned as £6,043 2s. 6d.

Part II.  
District  
Registry.

The practice and procedure of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland was assimilated to that of the High Court of Admiralty in England in 1867 by Stat. 30 & 31 Vict., c. 113. The Irish Court was not, however, given any jurisdiction in prize cases.

High Court of  
Admiralty.

In 1869 the power of conferring admiralty jurisdiction upon County Courts in England, by order in Council, under Stat. 31 & 32 Vict., c. 71, was followed by an important extension of the jurisdiction of such Courts to certain maritime cases, including a large part of the disputes as to freight and demurrage in which foreign traders are so much interested. The former of these enactments was already provided for in Ireland by the fourth part of the Act of 1847; but the latter (Stat. 32 & 33 Vict., c. 81), has created a substantial difference between Irish and English jurisdiction in maritime cases.

The following summary gives the number and nature of the cases before the High Court of Admiralty during 1870 and those for the previous year, for comparison.— (Table No. 1, pp. 118-121.)

Severer Cases.	Actions Instituted (No.)		Issues, 1870	Dismiss, 1870	Amounts when Actions were entered		Issues, 1869	Dismiss, 1869
	1870	1869			£	sh.		
Salvage, . . . . .	4	6	3	—	5,259	7,503	—	5,509
Damages by collision, . . . . .	13	3	4	—	7,663	11,138	—	5,385
Bottomry, . . . . .	4	1	5	—	12,613	783	11,043	—
Actions for necessaries supplied, . . . . .	11	40	1	—	674	1,793	—	1,504
Towage, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	35	—	39
Wages (mariners), . . . . .	2	5	—	3	31	475	—	284
Wages (masters) and disbursements, . . . . .	2	2	—	—	75	739	—	661
Damages to cargo, . . . . .	—	1	—	1	—	400	—	400
Overboard, . . . . .	1	4	—	3	980	723	—	322
Other matters, . . . . .	3	12	—	7	6,165	10,532	—	5,644
Total, . . . . .	45	69	—	3	32,219	34,513	—	1,794

It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 3 in the number of actions instituted in 1870 as compared with the number in 1869. There has been an increase of 4 in the number of cases arising out of collisions, and of 1 in the number of actions for necessaries supplied. The total number of actions instituted was 45, and the total amount for which they were entered was £32,219.

Of the 45 cases instituted in 1870, 45 were in rem, and only 1 was in personam.

The following was the number of motions and summonses heard during the year 1870— (Table No. 1, p. 115.)

Motions and Summonses	1870	1869	Issues, 1870	Dismiss, 1870
Motions in Court—Opposed, . . . . .	37	15	19	—
Unopposed, . . . . .	18	25	—	5
Motions in Chambers, . . . . .	—	26	—	26
Summonses, . . . . .	19	2	7	—
Total, . . . . .	64	68	—	17

These figures show a decrease in this class of Court business in 1870 as compared with 1869.

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JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS  
—  
High Court of  
Admiralty  
—  
Judgments and  
Decrees  
(Table No. 1,  
p. 218.)

The return gives the total number of final judgments and decrees for 1870 as follows. The figures for 1869 are given for comparison.

JUDGMENTS AND DECREES	1870	1869	Judgments, 1870	Decrees, 1869
After argument.—				
For Payment . . . . .	6	5	—	4
For Delivery . . . . .	4	2	1	—
By consent . . . . .	1	3	—	2
In default . . . . .	1	3	—	3
Total . . . . .	11	25	—	12

Caveats.  
Instruments pre-  
pared in Registry.  
(Table No. 1,  
p. 219.)

There were only 5 caveats entered in 1870, against 12 in 1869. The following figures show the number and nature of the instruments prepared in the Registry during the year. It appears that there has been a slight increase in the amount of this class of business as compared with the amount in 1869.—

INSTRUMENTS PREPARED IN REGISTRY	1870	1869	Judgments, 1870	Decrees, 1869
Warrants of Arrest . . . . .	41	48	1	—
Caveats in rem . . . . .	4	7	—	5
— in personam . . . . .	1	3	—	1
Bill Bonds . . . . .	13	9	4	—
Affidavits of Justification . . . . .	8	—	5	—
Release . . . . .	29	26	2	—
Relinquence . . . . .	11	5	2	—
Writs of Habeas Corpus . . . . .	5	7	—	2
Commencement of Proceedings and Sale . . . . .	5	1	—	1
Instruments not otherwise specified . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	117	107	20	—

Assets  
(Table No. 2,  
p. 221.)  
Sales

The total number of arrests in 1870 was 43. Of these 31 were arrests of ships, 5 of ships and cargoes, 4 of ships and freights, and 5 of ships' cargoes and freights.

The total value of the ships and cargoes sold under order of the Court in 1870 was £2,535 11s. In 1869 the sum received in such sales was £1,548 18s. 7d.

Receipts and  
Expenditure

The receipts for the year are returned at £5,316 14s. 7d., and the expenditure at £3,438 15s., leaving a balance to the credit of the Registrar's account of £1,878 19s. 7d.

Number of days  
of sitting.

Under the head of "general business" the return states that the number of days on which the Court sat for motions and causes was 87.

Turnover of Costs.

The total number of bills taxed was 29, against 15 in the previous year, and the total amount claimed was £1,463 13s. 10d., as compared with £1,392 14s. 3d. in 1869. Of this sum £245 18s. 1d. was disallowed, leaving £1,218 5s. 9d. reported due.

Discontinued  
Causes.

Returns have been received for 1870 from all the Ecclesiastical Courts established under the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Act (Ireland) 1864, (27 & 28 Vict., c. 54,) and the following table gives a summary of the business returned. The figures for 1869 are given for comparison. The Act for the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland having come into operation on the 1st January, 1871, statistics with regard to the business transacted in the Ecclesiastical Courts will not be again included in the Irish Judicial Statistics.

In Divorce and Matrimonial cases there was but 1 petition filed which prayed divorce *a vinculo* *et* *thoro*. The Irish Ecclesiastical Courts have no jurisdiction for dissolving marriages similar to that exercised by the English Probate Court. The total amount of fees received in this branch of the jurisdiction of these Courts in 1870 amounted to £127 10s. 10d. By the Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1870, (Stat. 33 & 34 Vict., c. 110,) rendered necessary by the abolition

of the Ecclesiastical Courts under the Church Act, 1869, the jurisdiction in Matrimonial cases hitherto exercised by these Courts has been transferred to the Probate Court, still subject, however, to the limitation of jurisdiction in Divorce cases above mentioned.

The proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts in other than Matrimonial Causes is shown in the following table —

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in OTHER THAN MATRIMONIAL CAUSES	1879	1870	Divorces 1879	Divorces 1870
Suits in Matters of—				
Disputations, . . . . .	2	5	—	3
Offensive Alms, &c., . . . . .	—	—	—	—
For Rights, . . . . .	—	1	—	1
Deprivation of Benefice or Curacy, . . . . .	—	3	—	2
Sequestration for Debt, . . . . .	1	—	1	—
For Non-Residence, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	3	9	—	6
Suits for Facilities :				
Altering, Restoring, or Enlarging Churches, &c., . . . . .	—	28	—	25
For New Seats, . . . . .	—	2	—	2
For Commutation of Curacy, . . . . .	1	—	1	—
For Tithes, &c., . . . . .	1	5	—	3
For removing a body, . . . . .	—	7	—	7
For other objects, . . . . .	—	2	—	2
Total, . . . . .	2	25	—	22
Total Amount of Court Fees, . . . . .	£252	£258	£113	—

It appears from this table that the purely ecclesiastical business almost entirely ceased in 1870. The fees being payable on visitations, however, increased by £13.

The law of Bankruptcy in Ireland differs from that in England, being regulated by the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, passed in 1857. Since that year alterations have been twice made in the law of Bankruptcy in England, in 1861 and 1869. A bill was introduced in the present Session to amend the Bankruptcy law of Ireland by introducing many of the principles of the English law, but not carrying out complete assimilation. Owing to the pressure of business, it was not proceeded with.

The Chief Registrar has made a return as to the proceedings in Bankruptcy in 1870, of which the following is a summary —

Proceedings in Bankruptcy	1870	1870	Divorces, 1870	Divorces, 1870
Provisions for administration of Bankruptcy :				
By each Act, . . . . .	117	212	5	—
By trustees against themselves, . . . . .	20	62	5	—
Number of weak petitioners dismissed, . . . . .	15	16	—	3
Trustee-Deliver Securities, . . . . .	114	135	—	11
Other Securities, . . . . .	323	211	—	24
Mortgage before the Court, . . . . .	2,520	2,780	24	—
Settling before the Chief Registrar, . . . . .	1,062	990	22	—
Petitions presented under Arrangement Chances, . . . . .	144	165	—	29
Petitions presented under control of the Court upon which applications of Bankruptcy were made, . . . . .	29	13	12	—
Total number of persons declared Bankrupt, whether trading singly or in partnership, . . . . .	172	168	4	—

It appears that the number of cases of Bankruptcy in 1870 was larger than in 1869, the number of cases in which petitions were presented in the former year having been 187, against 174 in the latter. The petitions for private arrangement under the Court also show an increase, being 23 in 1870 against 13 in 1869. The number of persons declared bankrupt was 172.

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(Table, p. 223.)

Bankruptcy and  
Insolvency.  
—  
Bankruptcy.

(Table, Vol. L,  
p. 224.)

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—  
*Bankruptcy and  
Insolvency.*

The return also states the amount claimed in bills of costs in proceedings in Bankruptcy to have been £14,456. From this sum £2,663 was deducted in taxation, leaving £11,793 as the amount certified.

A bill was introduced in the present Session to extend to Ireland the abolition of imprisonment for debt except in certain cases, and consequent abolition of Insolvency jurisdiction, which was adopted in England and Wales in 1869 (32 & 33 Vict., c. 63), but owing to the pressure of business, the bill was not proceeded with.

(Table, No. 2, p. 224.)

PETITIONS IN INSOLVENCY.	1879.	1869.	DECEASED 1778.	DECEASED 1879.
Petitions of Insolvency filed by persons or goods in the city and county of Dublin, and heard before the Court in Dublin, . . . . .	146	116	30	—
“ by persons in county galls, and heard before Clerkenwell courts, . . . . .	346	322	—	6
Total of petitions of Insolvency lodged, . . . . .	492	438	34	—
Petitions in which process was admitted to act before hearing, . . . . .	318	292	15	—
“ in which official assignees were appointed to act, . . . . .	86	90	1	—
“ in which auditors' accounts were chosen, . . . . .	27	41	—	4
“ in which dividends were declared, . . . . .	88	103	—	3
Salaries before the Court in Dublin for all purposes in Insolvency, . . . . .	825	1,236	—	214
“ before the Chief Clerk, . . . . .	552	157	—	265
Bills of costs taxed by the Chief Clerk, . . . . .	33	108	—	23
Number of salaried who entered their names to practice in the Court, . . . . .	700	768	27	—

It appears there was an increase of 24 in the number of petitions of Insolvency in 1879, as compared with 1869, the numbers being respectively 492 and 468. Of the 492 cases in which petitions were filed there were dividends declared in 98 cases, the average amount of which the return states to have been 2s. 6½d. in the pound.

The number of bills of costs taxed by the Chief Clerk in Insolvency was 75, and the total amount claimed was £1,569 8s. From this £145 13s. 2d. was deducted, leaving £1,423 15s. 10d. as the amount certified.

Under the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857, (Stat. 20 & 21 Vict., c. 50, s. 407.) the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery in Ireland was appointed Accountant-General in Bankruptcy and in Insolvency; but hitherto no account has been open, nor have any funds of the nature of the Court been standing to his credit.

(Table, No. 3,  
p. 224.)

The following sums were standing to the credit of the Chief Clerk in Insolvency as appears from his return:—

	Guineas.	Pounds.
To credit of auditors' dividend account in bankruptcy, . . . . .	3,891 17 4½	19,212 17 11
To credit of salaries in insolvency, . . . . .	279 14 7	1,082 18 6
Total 31st December, 1879, . . . . .	4,171 11 1½	20,294 16 3
Total 31st December, 1869, . . . . .	3,866 0 0	17,078 9 3
Increase in 1879, . . . . .	3,055 11 1½	3,216 7 10

(Table, No. 3,  
p. 225.)

A table has been compiled from the unpublished returns of the Official Assignees to Parliament under the Irish Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 1857, showing the state of the bankruptcies and insolventcies in the charge of each of the Official Assignees in 1870.

*Supreme Court  
of Appeal.*

The officers of the Supreme Courts of Appeal for Ireland have furnished returns with respect to the business which came before the Courts in 1879. Two of these are not returns, as it appears there were no Admiralty appeals during the year to Her Majesty in Council (Table No. 1, p. 220), nor was there any business brought before the High Court of Delegates, to which appeals in Ecclesiastical cases are brought in Ireland (Table No. 7, p. 227).

The number of appeals from Ireland to the House of Lords in 1870 was 3, viz.:—2 from the Chancery Appeal Court, and 1 from the Exchequer Chamber. In one case judgment was delivered and the decree of the Chancery Appeal Court was affirmed. The number of cases which remain effective for hearing, including those from previous Sessions, was 7. It thus appears that there were 5 cases of appeal in error at the beginning of the Session of 1870; only 1 appeal was heard, and the appeals in error at the end of the Session amounted to 7. The amount of fees received was £85 4s.

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Chancery Court  
of Appeal  
House of Lords  
(Table, No. 4,  
p. 253)

The Privy Council in Ireland hears applications for the prohibition of burials in grounds where their continuance is alleged to be injurious, and appeals against Fishery by-laws. One appeal against a Fishery by law was presented in 1870, but the Court by its decree confirmed the by-law.

Privy Council,  
Ireland  
(Table, No. 3,  
p. 346)

The number of appeals to the Chancery Appeal Court in 1870 and 1869 are shown in the following table:—

Chancery Appeal  
Court,  
Ireland  
(Table, No. 4,  
p. 253)

APPEALS IN CHANCERY APPEAL COURT	1870	1869	Dismissed, 1870	Dismissed, 1869
Set down for argument, . . . . .	35	31	—	13
Appeals from:—				
Lord Chancellor, . . . . .	1	2	—	1
Master of the Rolls, . . . . .	3	13	—	7
Vice-Chancellor, . . . . .	13	13	—	—
Judges of Landed Estates Court:				
Judge Dooley (the late), . . . . .	3	12	—	13
Judge Lynch, . . . . .	0	3	4	—
Judge Fitzgerald, . . . . .	6	—	6	—
Judge of Court of Probate, . . . . .	—	3	—	3
Judges in Bankruptcy and Insolvency:				
Judge Miller, . . . . .	—	3	—	3
Judge Harrison, . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Judge of Admiralty Court, . . . . .	1	—	1	—

From the above summary it appears that 38 appeals were set down for hearing in the Chancery Appeal Court during 1870, being a decrease of 13 in the number (51) in 1869. Of these 1 was from the Lord Chancellor, 5 from the Master of the Rolls, and 13 from the Vice-Chancellor; 17 were from the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, and 2 from the Court of Bankruptcy.

In the Court of Exchequer Chamber there were 12 memoranda of error and notices of appeal lodged in 1870, viz.:—6 from the Queen's Bench, 4 from the Common Pleas, and 2 from the Exchequer. There were besides 2 remanets from 1863. Eight cases were disposed of and 4 stand for judgment.

Exchequer  
Chamber,  
(Table, No. 6,  
p. 356)

The proceedings in the Exchequer Chamber upon registry appeals under the Irish Parliamentary Voters Act (Stat. 13 & 14 Vict., c. 69) are shown below:—

Registry Appals,  
Ireland  
(Table, No. 6,  
p. 356)

APPEALS	Lodged	Admitted	Dismissed	Struck out	Remanets
1870, . . . . .	6	1	4	1	—
1869, . . . . .	2	2	—	—	—

The remaining tables of the Appendix relate to the proceedings of local Courts and local officers in Ireland.

Local Courts and  
Officers.

Of the former the most important are the Courts of the Chairmen of Counties, which were first established in 1796 by an Act of the Irish Parliament, (36 Geo. III., c. 25,) and which correspond to the English County Courts and the Scotch Sheriff's Courts.

**PART II.**  
**JUDICIAL**  
**STATISTICS.**

*Courts of Chancery,  
of Common Law,  
and  
Recorder.*

—The first table relating to the business transacted in these Courts, consists of returns made by process-servers of the number of civil bill ejectments, replevins, and other civil bills (the service of which is the first step in a suit in these Courts,) served by them in the year 1870. The process-servers are appointed, under Statute, by the Chairman, and their salary is annually voted by Parliament. Six hundred and eighty-nine, out of a total number of 752, (91 per cent.) have made returns, and it appears that during the year only 8 replevins were served, which indicates that the practice of distraining for rent has fallen into disuse. Two of these were in the province of Leinster, 3 in Ulster, and 3 in Connaught.

(Table, No. 1,  
pp. 127-128.)

The following table shows the number of replevins returned in Ireland for the last four years, —

REPLEVINS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1867, . . . . .	30	—	—
1868, . . . . .	35	15	—
1869, . . . . .	35	20	—
1870, . . . . .	8	—	41

The remarkable decrease exhibited in this table in the number of replevins in 1870 is observable in connexion with the Land Act, which came into operation at the beginning of August, 1870. It will be a matter to observe in the statistics of future years, whether the diminished number continues. If it should continue, it will tend to show that the Land Act, while not abolishing the law of distress, will have a large effect in checking litigation in connexion with distress for rent.

The total number of civil bill ejectments returned as served in Ireland in 1870 by the process-servers appointed under Statute, is 3,588. This figure, however, does not represent the total number of ejectments served in Ireland, inasmuch as ejectments and replevins may be served by bailiffs of lordships, and other persons, as well as by the statutable officers. None, however, but these last-mentioned officers can serve other civil bills. The total number of ejectments served may be roughly estimated by assuming that it bears the same proportion to the number entered for trial (see Table 2, p. 350,) as the number of other civil bills served bears to the number entered for trial. The entire number thus obtained is 11,847.

If the power of serving ejectments by others than the statutable process-servers were limited to persons who, though nominated by private parties, were registered in Court, and if such registered process-servers were required to keep the same books and make the same returns, with respect to the processes served, as the official process-servers, complete statistics could be obtained on this subject.

(Table, No. 1,  
pp. 225-226.)

The following figures show the number of ejectments served by process-servers in each of the provinces, and the proportion of the whole number served in each province:—

REPLEVINS SERVED BY PROCESS-SERVERS.	Number.	Percent.
Leinster, . . . . .	438	12.2
Munster, . . . . .	754	21.0
Ulster, . . . . .	1,265	35.3
Connaught, . . . . .	661	18.5
Total, . . . . .	3,588	100

From these figures it appears that 35.3 per cent. of the ejectments served in Ireland



are in Ulster, 24 per cent. in Connaught, 21 per cent. in Munster, and 19·2 per cent. in Leinster.

The second table of the series relating to the Courts of Chairman of Counties shows the number and nature of the proceedings in ejectments which were actually brought into Court. From four counties (Louth, Meath, Down, and Monaghan) returns have never been received since the Judicial Statistics were first collected, and an attempt has consequently been made in the table in the Appendix to supply the deficiency thus caused, by estimating the number of cases on the basis afforded by the returns and population for counties similarly circumstanced. In two cases (Queen's county and Cork city), as no returns have been furnished for 1870, the figures entered have been taken from the returns last received, assuming them to be approximately correct for 1870.

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS

Courts of Chairman  
of Counties and  
Assessors.

Ejectments.  
(Table, No. 2,  
p. 236.)

The following is a summary of the returns set out in the table:—

Cases in Chairman and Assessors—Ejectments and Proceedings as to Tithes.										Number as returned.
Cases entered,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,869
Judgments for Plaintiff:										
Decrees, other than by consent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,261
Decrees by consent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
Judgments for Defendant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419
Settlements paid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
Orders made in aid of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503
Number of cases in which the sums stated in the decrees to be due were:—										
40s. and under,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
41s. and above 40s.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313
41s. and above 41s.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264
42s. and above 42s.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269
43s. and above 43s.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279
Over 44s.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309
Ejectments on Title, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,071
Number of cases in which, after Decree, proceedings were stopped by payment of rent (2s & 2d Tithe, & 1s. 4d. & 6d.),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Decrees obtained by Plaintiff:										
Amount of debts, and interest of costs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427,528
Amount of costs, and interest of charges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,031
Tithes and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Act, 1859:										
Decrees maintained,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Tenants' improvements heard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

It appears from this table that 2,945 cases of ejectment may be estimated as heard and decided in Court in 1870. Of these 1,186 were in Ulster, 717 in Munster, 696 in Leinster, and 434 in Connaught. Of 2,869 the total number entered, 1,071 (37·6 per cent.) were cases of ejectment on the title; the remainder were cases in which rent was due and sued for. The following figures show the number of cases of ejectment on the title in each of the provinces, and the proportion to the number of cases entered in those provinces respectively:—

Leinster,	-	-	-	-	272	25·6 per cent.
Munster,	-	-	-	-	395	35·9 "
Ulster,	-	-	-	-	435	39·6 "
Connaught,	-	-	-	-	68	14·7 "

In the table in which rent was due will be found classified according to the amount sued for, and it appears that the largest class is that which includes cases

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Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS

Courts of Common  
Law of Counties and  
Assizes.

in which the rent claimed was between £10 and £20. The following figures show the proportion of each class to the total number of cases (1,435) in which rent was sued for:—

Cases where rent was	Per cent.
40s. and under, . . . . .	4.3
40s. and above 40s., . . . . .	9.1
£10 . . . . .	10.2
£20 . . . . .	34.6
£40 . . . . .	27.6
over £40, . . . . .	21.3

In the following summary the returns for 1870 are compared with those for 1869. Only those counties are included from which complete returns have been received for both years. The following counties have been consequently excluded—Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Carlow, Down, Monaghan, and Cork City.

(Table, No. 3,  
p. 256.)

Cases or Ejectments on Title and Ejectments—Ejectments are Excluded from as to Land in 1870, compared with 1869	Thirty-Six Courts.		Increase in 1870	Decrease in 1870
	1869	1870		
Cases entered, . . . . .	3,212	2,718	493	—
Judgments for Plaintiff—				
Demesne, other than by contract, . . . . .	1,963	1,711	252	—
Demesne, by contract, . . . . .	104	143	—	45
Judgments for Defendant, . . . . .	328	263	75	—
Number of cases in which the cases stated in the docket to be due were:—				
40s. and under, . . . . .	56	53	—	3
40s. and above 40s., . . . . .	118	122	—	10
£10, and above £10, . . . . .	206	300	—	20
£20, and above £20, . . . . .	259	306	—	14
£40, and above £40, . . . . .	350	265	—	10
Over £40, . . . . .	243	216	27	—
Ejectments on Title, &c., . . . . .	881	865	228	—
Demesne obtained by Plaintiff—				
Amount of debts exclusive of rents, . . . . .	£30,483	£25,516	£4,967	—
Amount of debts, exclusive of charges, . . . . .	£3,680	£3,446	£234	—
Tenure and Improvement of Land (Bills of) Act, 1869:—				
Land acquired, . . . . .	1	2	—	1
Tenants' improvements made, . . . . .	—	—	—	—

It appears from this table that in the 36 Courts included there were 2,435 cases of ejectment in 1870 upon which judgment was given, against 2,145 in 1869, being an increase of 290, or 13 per cent. The number of cases in which rent was due and claimed was 1,186 in 1870, against 1,398 in 1869, being a decrease of 212, or 27 per cent, while the number (801) of ejectments on the title show an increase of 238 (or 35 per cent.) in 1870, as compared with the number (563) in 1869.

The Irish Land Act received the Royal assent on the 1st of August, 1870, but the rules for proceedings in the Civil Bill Courts were not made until 29th October, 1870, too late for the October Sessions of that year. No return was consequently called for as to proceedings under the Act in 1870, but complete forms of return will be prepared and issued for the purpose of obtaining information as to proceedings at the Land Sessions in 1871.

(Table, p. 255, and  
infra, p. 82.)

In connexion with the agrarian disturbances which marked 1870, it is right to notice that this, which may be regarded as a transition year during which the Land Act was under consideration, was marked also by an increase of 261 in the number of the Civil Bill ejectments, and ejectments in the Superior Courts executed by the Sheriffs. The number in 1870 was 1,301, and the number in 1869 was 20 per cent less.

The following table shows the number of civil bills served other than ejectments:—

Counties, &c.	Civil Bills other than Ejectments served in 1869.	Counties, &c.	Civil Bills other than Ejectments served in 1870.
<b>Lancashire.</b>		<b>Gloucestershire.</b>	
Culsey, . . . . .	5,563	Andover and Gortchodgry, . . . .	14,023
Dublin County (1869), . . . . .	2,992	Armagh, . . . . .	14,457
Dublin City (1869), . . . . .	2,952	Bedford, Town of (1869), . . . .	6,123
Edinburgh, . . . . .	343	Carmarthen, . . . . .	10,527
Eltham, County and City, . . . . .	6,073	Down, . . . . .	17,063
King's County, . . . . .	3,381	Fermanagh, . . . . .	2,949
Leamington, . . . . .	1,428	Leinster, County and City, . . . .	12,091
Leam and Drogheda Town, . . . . .	2,045	Monaghan, . . . . .	7,024
Manx, . . . . .	1,370	Tyrone, . . . . .	13,284
Queen's County, . . . . .	4,945	Total, . . . . .	106,970
Westmeath, . . . . .	745		
Wexford, . . . . .	2,234		
Wicklow, . . . . .	1,317		
Total, . . . . .	32,375		
<b>Manx.</b>		<b>County of Cork.</b>	
Clare, . . . . .	2,759	Galway, County and Town, . . . .	6,524
Cork, East Riding, . . . . .	4,373	Leam, . . . . .	4,959
Cork, West Riding, . . . . .	7,319	Mayo, . . . . .	3,674
Cork City (1869), . . . . .	885	Meath, . . . . .	4,739
County, . . . . .	11,274	Sligo, . . . . .	6,134
County and City, . . . . .	5,313	Total, . . . . .	28,711
County, . . . . .	5,181		
County and City, . . . . .	2,068	Total (9 per cent. of Decrees served excepted), . . . . .	225,897
Total, . . . . .	90,789	Add for default returns, estimated total, . . . . .	30,133
			256,030

The total in this table (£44,032) exceeds the corresponding figure for 1869 (£35,544) by 8,488.

The following summary shows the result of civil bill proceedings other than ejectments:—

CHIEF OF COURTESY OF CIVIL BILL PROCEEDINGS. Proceedings served, value of decrees and costs incurred in 1870.	Total, 1870.
Number of Civil Bills entered, . . . . .	71,213
Cases defended, . . . . .	21,213
Cases heard with a Jury, . . . . .	130
Judgments for Plaintiff:—	
Decrees, other than by consent, . . . . .	28,024
Decrees by consent, . . . . .	3,915
Judgments for Defendant:—	
Decrees without judgment, . . . . .	4,729
Decrees on the merits, . . . . .	3,473
Remaining over, . . . . .	459
Orders of judgment of, . . . . .	22,375
Number of cases in which the same stated in the decrees to be decreed:—	
40s and under, . . . . .	11,393
41s and above 40s, . . . . .	13,029
41s, and above 41s, . . . . .	2,090
42s, and above 42s, . . . . .	4,237
43s, and above 43s, . . . . .	1,216
Over 44s, . . . . .	104
Amount of debts exclusively, . . . . .	210,403
Amount of costs, exclusive of stamps, . . . . .	411,178
Probate and administration cases heard, . . . . .	26
Insolvency proceedings heard, . . . . .	317
Proceedings with respect to administration (Stat. 31 & 32 Vic., c. 35):—	
Order confirmed, . . . . .	1
Order set aside, . . . . .	1

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Judicial  
Statistics.

Chief of Courts  
of Justice and  
Revenue.

Civil Bills served.  
(Table 1, p. 227,  
228.)

Result of Civil  
Bill proceedings.  
(Table 2, p. 231.)

In the table upon which the preceding summary is founded, the deficiency caused by the neglect of the officers of the counties of Leath, North, Queen's, Down, Monaghan, and Cork City to make returns has been supplied in the manner explained above (p. 81) with respect to judgments.

Of the 73,117 cases entered it appears that 49,850 (68·2 per cent.) were decided in Court, the judgment having been in 41,699 cases (83·7 per cent.) for the plaintiff, and in 8,151 (16·3 per cent.) for the defendant. The cases are classified above according to the amount sued for, and the largest class appears to have been that in which the claims ranged from £3 to £5.

In the following table the business transacted in 1878, other than that relating to land, is compared with that transacted in 1869, and consequently only those Courts from which returns have been received in both years are included.\*

PROCEDURE OTHER THAN JUDGMENTS IN CASES RELATING TO LAND	Thirty-three Courts		Returns in 1878	Returns in 1869
	1878	1869		
Number of Civil Bills entered, . . . . .	61,255	58,505	5,236	—
Cases heard by a Jury, . . . . .	135	167	9	—
Judgments for Plaintiff —				
Damages, other than by consent, . . . . .	32,077	30,333	1,848	—
Damages by consent, . . . . .	1,611	2,146	—	330
Judgments for Defendant —				
Damages without prejudice, . . . . .	3,529	3,623	127	—
Damages on the merits, . . . . .	2,371	2,574	127	—
Number of cases in which cases ended in decree to be decided by —				
60s and under, . . . . .	10,327	9,504	225	—
£1, and above £1s, . . . . .	20,737	18,436	391	—
£10, and above £1, . . . . .	7,269	6,913	304	—
£20, and above £10, . . . . .	4,703	4,368	633	—
£40, and above £20, . . . . .	1,069	1,338	31	—
Over £40, . . . . .	98	96	8	—
Amount of debts exclusively, . . . . .	£102,945	£102,378	£617	—
Amount of costs, exclusive of stamps, . . . . .	£10,546	£10,126	£420	—
Fees and Administration costs heard, . . . . .	13	10	3	—
Lawyers' profits heard, . . . . .	226	231	—	126

These figures show a considerable increase (1,931) in the number of cases decided in the 33 Courts included as against the number in 1869. The total sum sued for (£102,945), was also larger than in the preceding year.

The number of cases heard with a jury was only 116, or 29 in every 10,000 cases. In the English County Courts in 1869 the number of cases heard with a jury was 1,053 out of a total number of cases of 545,973, being in the proportion of 19 in every 10,000 cases.

\* The counties excluded from this table are—Leath, North, Queen's County, City of Cork, Down, Monaghan, and Carlow. A return has been received from Carlow for 1878.

The following table compares the number of decrees and dismissals in these Courts in 1869 and 1870. Those Courts only which have made returns in both years are included.

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JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

COURTS OF CHIEF JUSTICES OR CHIEF CLERKS AND RECORDEES	Decrees		Dismissals, 1870	Dismissals, 1869	Dismissals		Dismissals, 1870	Dismissals, 1869	COURTS OF CHIEF JUSTICES OR CHIEF CLERKS AND RECORDEES  Decrees and Dismissals (Tables, Nos. 2 & 3 pp. 236, 237.)
	1870	1869			1870	1869			
DECEES									
Cork,	916	925	35	—	51	48	3	—	
Dublin County,	1,997	1,141	—	46	124	163	—	31	
City of Dublin (Recorder's Court),	2,438	2,214	—	269	323	403	—	59	
Kildare,	196	364	—	23	64	66	—	18	
Kildare,	873	599	275	—	154	121	13	—	
King's County,	316	362	16	—	68	96	—	26	
Louth,	336	343	—	16	40	62	—	32	
Westmeath,	253	300	28	—	67	62	—	5	
Wexford,	616	779	55	—	109	167	—	32	
Wicklow,	187	173	2	—	41	50	—	28	
Total (3 Courts excepted),	6,521	6,679	48	—	1,680	1,561	—	241	
DISMISSALS									
Cork,	882	267	235	—	356	365	21	—	
Cork, East Riding,	2,808	2,680	450	—	680	554	158	—	
West Riding,	1,616	967	80	—	297	269	25	—	
Kerry,	1,276	1,210	65	—	365	253	109	—	
Lancaster,	1,736	1,335	191	—	212	348	—	196	
Tipperary, North Riding,	575	759	283	—	151	157	54	—	
South Riding,	1,182	659	263	—	368	215	—	53	
Waterford,	733	761	33	—	143	134	9	—	
Total,	20,213	9,429	1,546	—	3,790	5,143	348	—	
DISMISSALS									
Armagh,	3,251	2,567	—	25	379	363	—	14	
Belfast Recorder's Court,	1,724	1,330	394	—	609	293	307	—	
Dumfries,	1,629	1,671	—	27	164	755	19	—	
Finnisburgh,	1,735	1,616	—	28	193	227	—	45	
Finnisburgh,	214	881	—	63	132	119	13	—	
Lansdowne (Recorder's Court),	1,681	1,169	—	260	216	261	—	13	
Tyrone,	238	181	47	—	36	19	11	—	
Total (3 Courts excepted),	2,362	7,545	—	43	834	465	81	—	
DISMISSALS									
Galloway (Recorder's Court),	969	993	68	—	358	358	7	—	
Lifford,	56	68	—	24	32	82	—	19	
Mayo,	658	689	3	—	193	121	2	—	
Monaghan,	1,319	1,316	83	—	565	467	210	—	
Sligo,	530	567	66	—	93	97	—	3	
Total,	4,511	3,806	196	—	1,349	1,379	381	—	
GRAND TOTAL,	28,856	24,261	1,744	—	5,649	6,882	467	—	

It appears from this table that the largest amount of business is transacted in the Courts of Chief Justices in Ulster. In that province the number of decrees shows a decrease of 20 in the number in 1869, and the number of dismissals an increase of 320. In Munster there has been a large increase in the number of cases tried in these Courts during 1870. In Connaught, also, the increase has been considerable. The total figures show an increase in the number of decrees of 1,714, and of 467 in the number of dismissals, as compared with the figures for 1869.

Besides the jurisdiction above noticed, the Courts of Quarter Sessions at which the Justices preside and the Recorders, as sole Judges of Quarter Sessions in boroughs, exercise the further jurisdiction of hearing appeals from decisions of Magistrates at Petty Sessions, and of granting or refusing applications for spirit licences. The following is a summary of the returns upon these matters.

Applications for  
Spirit Licences  
and Appeals from  
Magistrates at  
Quarter Sessions.

PART II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS

Courts of Criminal  
and  
Sessions

Applications for  
Appeals from  
Magistrates at  
Quarter Sessions  
(Table, p. 237.)

The following is a summary of the returns, with the figures for 1869 given for comparison; the following counties are omitted, not having made returns for both years—Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Cavan, Down, Monaghan, and Enniskerry City—

APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW GRANTED AT QUARTER SESSIONS	1870.	1869.	Before, 1871.	Before, 1870.
Appeals from Magistrates—				
Affirmed, . . . . .	246	256	7	—
Reversed, . . . . .	119	151	—	22
No application, . . . . .	1	41	—	43
Orders on disposal of, . . . . .	90	66	20	—
Total, . . . . .	456	454	—	50
Applications for spirit licenses—				
Number granted—				
Original applications, . . . . .	819	1,184	—	385
Licenses transferred, . . . . .	826	544	284	—
Number refused—				
Original applications, . . . . .	820	841	—	31
Applications for transfer, . . . . .	12	70	—	5
Orders on disposal of, . . . . .	368	247	28	—
Total, . . . . .	2,935	2,811	14	—

The number of appeals from Magistrates heard at Quarter Sessions in the Courts included in this table, as appears from above figures, was less in 1870 than in 1869; the number in the former year being 454 against 491 in the latter, showing a decrease of 37. Only 315, however, appear to have been heard and decided in Court, and in 246 cases the previous decisions were affirmed, and in 119 reversed.

The number of applications for spirit licenses in 1870 also shows a slight increase, having been 2,925 in that year in the Courts included in the above table, as against 2,811 in 1869. Of the number granted 819 were original, and 826 were cases in which licenses were transferred. Of those refused 820 were original applications, and 73 were applications for transfer.

Sheriff's Returns

Returns have been received from Sheriffs of Counties and Counties of Cities and Towns. In two cases (Londonderry and Sligo) the Sheriffs have never made any returns, and accordingly in the table an estimate has been made in the same way as was done in the case of defaulting Clerks of the Peace (vide p. 81). In other cases of default the returns received for 1869 have been entered in the table as approximately correct for 1870.

Executions  
executed  
(Table, pp. 232,  
233.)

The following is a summary of the returns included in the table with respect to the execution of judgments.

Provinces	Population in 1871.	EXECUTIONS FOR \$50-£1000 OF DEBT		OTHER EXECUTIONS		Total Executions	Returns for 1870, 1869 per Population
		Writs of Fieri Facias et Judicial Process	Civil Debt Execution	Writs of Habeas Corpus et Judicial Process	Civil Debt Execution		
Lancashire, . . . . .	1,335,565	117	217	14	62	410	52
Merioneth, . . . . .	1,380,482	25	125	27	59	308	23
Ulster, . . . . .	1,830,385	25	106	22	179	252	15
Connaught, . . . . .	860,982	11	113	20	43	185	24
Total, . . . . .	5,407,412	268	611	100	309	1,288	26

From this table it appears (assuming the method of estimating for defaulting counties explained already to be correct) that in 1870 there were 1,301 judgments executed by

Sheriffs in Ireland. Of these 419 (31·5 per cent.) were in Leitrim, 369 (29·6 per cent.) in Ulster, 398 (28·7 per cent.) in Munster, and 195 (15 per cent.) in Connaught. The last column in the above table shows the proportion of ejectments to the population; and it appears that this was highest in Leitrim, where the proportion was 31 in every 100,000 of the population, and lowest in Ulster where it was 21 in an equal number of the population.

In order, however, to obtain the total number of ejectments executed in Ireland during the year, it is necessary to add to the number (1,301) given in the above summary the number (244) of warrants issued at Petty Sessions against cottier tenants for waste, non-payment of rent, and for overholding, under sections 84, 85, and 86, of Statute 23 & 24 Vic., c. 154, and the number (4,628) of warrants against overholding weekly tenants in towns, under Statute 24 & 25 Vic., c. 92, sec. 15 (vide Tables, pp. 228-246). This gives a total of 5,932 as the number of ejectments executed in Ireland in 1870.

Of the number of ejectments given in above summary as executed, it appears that 813 were for non-payment of rent, and 438 were "other ejectments." In the case of cottier tenants and tenants in towns, it appears (vide p. 246) that of the total number of ejectments (4,631) only 4 were ejectments for waste, 12 were for non-payment of rent, and 4,628 were for overholding.

It further appears from the statistics that the proportion of ejectments executed by (Table, p. 221.) the Sheriff and by Special Bailiffs, was as follows:—

Ejectments	Executed by Sheriff	Executed by Special Bailiffs
Ejectments from Superior Courts, . . . . .	161	153
Civil Bill Ejectments, . . . . .	438	473
Total, . . . . .	599	626

The Landlord and Tenant Act of 1860 (23 & 24 Vic., c. 154, sec. 24), removed the necessity of disturbing all the under-tenants in every ejectment of a head-tenant. It appears that in the counties from which returns have been received no fewer than 26 under-tenants were, by consent, left unmolested on the execution of ejectments, which represents that number of families in one year saved from unnecessary disturbance by this salutary change in the law.

With regard to the summoning of jurors in Ireland for attendance at the various Courts, the returns of the Sheriffs show the number of such summonses issued by them during the year, and the Courts at which the jurors were required. The following is an abstract of the table in the Appendix:—

Jurors	Juries Summoned				
	For Assizes	Courts of Quarter Sessions and Recorder	Special Commissions	Other Purposes	Total
LEITRIM, . . . . .	4,381	7,809	220	185	12,615
MUNSTER, . . . . .	3,743	3,244	—	35	6,992
ULSTER, . . . . .	2,994	6,756	—	8	9,658
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	3,192	5,038	—	164	8,374
Total, . . . . .	14,310	22,847	220	292	47,669

Table II.  
JURORS  
Summoned.  
—  
Courts of Quarter  
Sessions and  
Recorder.  
—  
Ejectments.

Juries summoned.  
(Table, p. 222.)





The last table in the Appendix shows the business transacted at the Courts of Petty Sessions in Ireland, the first item in which shows the number of civil cases other than those which related to lands in tenements held by cottier tenants. Of these cases it appears there were 86,981, viz.—17,138 in Leinster, 38,971 in Munster, 22,234 in Ulster, and 17,453 in Connaught.

The table also shows the proceedings relating to cottier tenants under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1850 (Stat. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 154), under which cottier tenements may be summarily recovered at Petty Sessions for waste, for non-payment of rent, or for overholding. The cases for summary recovery of tenements in towns against weekly tenants, under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92, sec. 15, are also shown.

A cottier tenant is defined by the 81st section of the Act of 1850 to be any person holding by agreement or memorandum in writing from the landlord a tenement consisting of a dwelling-house or cottage without land, or with any portion of land not exceeding half an acre statute measure, at a rent not exceeding the rate of 25 by the year, for one month, or from month to month, or in like manner for any lesser period of time, the landlord undertaking to keep and maintain the dwelling-house or cottage in tenable condition and repair. This definition is held not to include the case of weekly tenants, who are dealt with under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92, sec. 15, already referred to.

The proceedings against cottier and weekly tenants in 1870 appear from the returns (Table, pp. 136-214,) to have been as follow:—

Summary Recovery of Possession.	Summons issued.	Defendants found.	Monetary Sums Paid.	Cases in which Court was a day of Session.
<b>Cottier Tenants.</b>				
Under Stat. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 154.				
For Waste (see 24), . . . . .	22	36	4	4
For Non-payment of Rent (see 25), . . . . .	186	70	19	4
For Overholding (see 26), . . . . .	1,595	556	220	94
<b>Weekly Tenants.</b>				
Under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92, s. 15.				
For Overholding in Towns (see 15), . . . . .	23,651	7,978	4,108	205
<b>Total.</b> . . . . .	11,768	8,541	4,331	218

The returns further indicate the number of days on which Petty Sessions were not held in consequence of the non-attendance of Magistrates. This number (1,323), as compared with 14,743 days on which Petty Sessions Courts were appointed to be held, gives a proportion of 9 per cent.; but this proportion is differently distributed, and reaches 14½ per cent. in the province of Connaught, as appears from the following table:—

Provinces.	Number of Days on which Petty Sessions could not be held for non-attendance of Magistrates.	Number of Days on which Petty Sessions held.	Proportion of Days when Sessions were held to Days appointed for Sessions.
Leinster (165 Courts), . . . . .	345	3,589	For one 84
Munster (146 Courts), . . . . .	343	4,523	7½
Ulster (156 Courts), . . . . .	593	3,605	6½
Connaught (108 Courts), . . . . .	429	2,185	18½
<b>Total (565 Courts), . . . . .</b>	1,310	13,402	9

## SUMMARY.

The following is a Summary of the principal results noticed in the preceding Report:—

CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS OF CRIME

Indictable offences  
in 1870, compared  
with preceding  
years as far back  
as 1864.

## PART I.—CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

1. The statistics of serious crime committed in 1870, as shown by the Police returns, are not so favourable as in the preceding year.

(a) In the case of indictable offences there is an increase of 339 in the number (9,517) of offences not disposed of summarily, and an increase of 178 in the number (18,599) of offences that might have been indicted, but which were disposed of summarily. The number in the preceding year was consequently less by 3·5 per cent. in the one case and 1 per cent. in the other.

(b.) Making allowance for the changes of population, and taking into account only the indictable offences not disposed of summarily, the amount of serious crime of 1870 was less than that in 1864, the same as in 1865, and slightly higher than in any year since—the number of such offences in 1870 being 17·4 in every 10,000 of the population as estimated for the middle of the year, while it had fallen as low as 14·3 in 1866, and had reached 12·2 in 1864.

(c) For the purpose of comparing 1870 with years before 1864 it is necessary to take the statistics of the crimes of "persons tried or for trial" at Criminal Courts and not of "offences committed" within the year, as in the preceding comparison. The statistics upon which it is founded commenced in 1864. The number of persons for trial in 1870 was 4,896, or 90 per 100,000 of population—a number below that in every year from 1866 to 1863 inclusive, and 14 per cent. below the average proportional number (107) for these years.

Distribution of  
serious crimes in  
Ireland.

2. Tables specially constructed for this Report to show the distribution of crime in the several counties and districts in Ireland in proportion to population, as measured by the Census of 1871, give the following results:—

(a) The indictable offences not disposed of summarily in 1870 (9,517), give—if compared with the population as ascertained by the Census of April, 1871—an average for all Ireland of 17·7 crimes in every 10,000 of the population, and serious crime in the county of Longford is of this average amount.

(b.) More than half of all these indictable offences (5,261) were committed in one county and city (Dublin), which gives the amount of serious crime there as 180·1 offences in every 10,000 of the population, or more than 7 times the average.

(c.) The other counties which exhibit serious crime above the average amount, are Westmeath, 26·5 in 10,000 of the population, Kildare, 25·6, city of Cork, 22·2, and Monagh, 18·8.

(d.) The districts which show most favourably as to serious crime in 1870, being below a fourth of the average, are—Donegal, 3·1 offences per 10,000 population; Down, 3·1; Belfast Town, 3·0; Antrim, 2·1; and Carrickfergus, 1·1.

3. If the indictable offences not disposed of summarily in 1869 and 1870 be both compared with the Census population of 1871 to allow of the comparison of counties and districts, without estimating for changes of population between 1869 and 1870, it will appear that the average increase of crime in all Ireland in 1870 is 0·8 in each 10,000 of the population, viz., from 16·9 offences in 1869 to 17·7 in 1870.

(a) The counties and districts which exhibit the largest increase are—Kildare an

increase of 10·0 per 10,000 of the population, viz., from 15·3 offences in 1869 to 25·3 in 1870; Mayo an increase of 8·4, viz., from 2·4 to 10·8; and the town of Drogheda an increase of 4·2, viz., from 2·7 to 6·9.

(b) The districts in which serious crime was stationary in 1870, as compared with 1869, were the city of Limerick and the county of Armagh.

(c) The districts which showed the largest decrease were—county of Sligo, a decrease of 3·2 per 10,000 of the population, viz., from 10·4 offences in 1869 to 7·2 in 1870; Carrickfergus of 4·1, viz., from 6·2 to 2·1; and Belfast of 2·0, viz., from 2·0 in 1869 to 0 in 1870.

4. In connection with the local distribution of serious crime statistics have been collected of the operation of the Peace Preservation Act, 1869.

(a) The districts proscribed under the first part of the Peace Preservation Act, incorporating the Peace Preservation Act (1856) and amendments thereof, where it is consequently unlawful to have arms without licence, &c., comprised in 1870 all the counties in Ireland except one county (Tyrone), and parts of five others—Antrim, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, and Londonderry, and comprised all the counties of cities and of towns in Ireland, except Carrickfergus.

(b) The districts specially proscribed under the second part of the Act, where it is consequently lawful to arrest persons under suspicious circumstances, and to arrest strangers, and to close public-houses, &c., comprised in 1870 the entire of three counties, Mayo, Meath, and Westmeath, and parts of six counties, Carrow, King's county, Longford, Roscommon, Tipperary, and Sligo.

(c) There were in all 501 proceedings under the Act—356 between the 5th April, when it came into operation, and the 30th June; 133 in the September quarter, and 209 in the December quarter of the year.

(d) The principal proceedings under the Act were as follows:—192 revocations of licences to carry arms, 124 summonses to give evidence, 14 warrants to search for documents in handwriting, 3 persons punished for refusing to give evidence, 2 warrants to detain absconding witnesses. The number of strangers arrested and examined was 75, of whom 27 were discharged, 4 discharged only on giving security, and 14 committed in default of security.

5. Statistics have been obtained in continuation of those given last year, as to the outburst of agrarian crime at the end of 1869 and the beginning of 1870, which led to the passing of the Peace Preservation Act, and the combined effect of the passing of that Act on the 6th of April, and of the Irish Land Act on the 1st of August, is shown by taking the interval between the 1st of August and the 31st of March, 1869-70, immediately preceding the passing of the first of these Acts, in which the outburst of crime took place, and comparing it with the corresponding period in 1870-71, after the passing of both Acts.

(a) The number of agrarian crimes specially reported in 8 months ended 31st March, 1870, was 1,528, and in the 8 months ended 31st March, 1871, it was 215. In the same period the number of crimes, other than agrarian, specially reported fell from 2,040 to 1,722.

(b) If we compare the agrarian crime of each of the years ended respectively 30th June, 1870, and 30th June, 1871, the improvement is equally marked; the number of offences fell from 1,810 in the former period to 322 in the latter; but this latter number is still far above the amount of crimes in 1857, when a minimum of 194 was reached, and above the number in 1865, when the still lower minimum of 87 was reached.

6. The diminution in treasable offences in 1869 has been followed by a still greater decrease in 1870. This class of offences has steadily diminished during the past three years—in 1866 they numbered 383; in 1867, 330; in 1868, 111; in 1869, 47; and in 1870, 37. These figures indicate a complete subsidence of the outburst of treasable crime in 1866 and 1867. The few offences in 1870 did not embrace a single case of

PART I.  
ORIGINAL  
STATISTICS.

Summary of  
Report.

CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Crime.

Peace Preservation  
(Inland) Act,  
1870.

Agrarian crime.

Treasable  
offences.

PART I.  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
*Summary of  
Report.*

CHAPTER I.  
*Statistics of Crime.*

*Distribution of  
offences disposed  
of summarily, in  
counties and other  
divisions.*

treason-felony, addition, or of administering treasonable oaths, and consisted of 35 cases of using seditious language and 2 cases of defacing proclamations.

7. The total number of offences disposed of summarily in 1870 (including 19,399 for which persons might have been in custody) was 234,003, or 436.1 in every 10,000 of the population according to the Census of 1871.

(a.) The number of such offences was highest in the county and city of Dublin, where it was 1,224.6 per 10,000 of the population, or nearly three times the average. In the following places it was above twice the average—The city of Cork, where it was 1,071.2 in every 10,000 of the population; the city of Waterford, 939.9; and Belfast, 896.8. The counties at large which show the highest proportion are Kildare, 518.4; and Tipperary (South Riding), 513.3.

(b.) The lowest proportion is, on the other hand, presented by the county of the towns of Carmarthen, where it was 189.4 per 10,000 of the population, which is below half the average, and the counties at large which show the lowest proportion are Monaghan, 237.5, and Down, 229.0.

*Offences disposed  
of summarily.*

8. In offences other than indictable, disposed of summarily, there was a decrease in 1870 of 5,253, or 2.39 per cent., on the number in 1869 (219,959). The largest decrease (9,507) was in the number of prosecutions under the Ways Acts, in which it was 19.63 per cent. The largest increase was in prosecutions for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 7,236 in a total of 95,116, the number for 1869 having been 7.53 per cent. less.

(a.) Some of the counties which show the largest proportion of all offences determined summarily are amongst those in which there is the most antithetical decrease between 1869 and 1870, viz.—In Tipperary (South Riding), a decrease of 99.8 in 14,000 of the population, from 612.1 to 512.3; and in Kildare, of 69.7, from 568.1 to 518.4. The next largest decreases were in Meath, of 79.6, from 422.4 to 342.8; and in Westmeath, of 47.7, from 453.6 to 365.9.

(b.) In the towns, on the other hand, there has been the largest increase of these offences, viz., in Dublin city and county an increase of 41.5, from 1,162.8 per 10,000 of the population to 1,224.3; in Londonderry city and county an increase of 47.4, from 327.4 to 374.8; in Waterford, of 33.7, from 370.2 to 403.9; in Limerick, of 80.4, from 540.5 to 620.9; and in Cork, of 214, from 865.1 to 1,079.1.

9. The statistic of which are the most unfavourable, being highest both in indictable offences and offences determined summarily, is the city and county of Dublin. This district shows an extraordinary amount of robbery and theft as compared with all Ireland, and with the next largest towns, Belfast. Thus, of 73 cases of larceny and offences against the currency in Ireland, 41 were committed in Dublin and none in Belfast. Of 437 offences against property with violence in Ireland, 390 were committed in Dublin and only 5 in Belfast. Of 9,725 cases of stealing prosecuted summarily in Ireland, and indictable offences against property without violence, taken together, 5,047 occurred in Dublin and only 794 in Belfast.

*Comparison with  
statistics of  
England and  
Wales.  
Serious crime.*

10. A comparison of the statistics of crime in Ireland in 1870 with the corresponding statistics of England and Wales for 1869, gives the following results—

(a.) With respect to serious crime (indictable offences not disposed of summarily) the Irish statistics are more favourable than the English. The number of Irish offences was 4,737, or 38 per cent. less than the number (14,254) in a portion of the population in England and Wales equal to that of Ireland.

(b.) This result was brought about by the Irish offences being less numerous in the following classes of crime to the degree stated.—Unnatural offences, 85 per cent.; attempts to commit suicide, 77 per cent.; forgery and coining, 77 per cent.; larceny and child-stealing and attempts to procure marriage, 71 per cent.; offences against property with violence, 54 per cent.; perjury, 48 per cent.; rape, and assaults with intent to ravish, 12 per cent.

(c) The English offences, on the other hand, are less numerous than the Irish in the following classes of crime —Offences against human life, 4 per cent; riot, 77 per cent; assaults, 78 per cent; malicious offences against property, 64 per cent.

(d) In the next class of serious crime (offences determined summarily, although they might have been made the subject of indictment) the Irish statistics are also more favourable than the English, being less numerous by 5,112, or 21 per cent, than the English proportionate number (24,711). The Irish offences are less numerous in the following classes of crime —64 per cent. in stealing; 9 per cent. in assaults on peace officers, breaches of the peace, &c.; 28 per cent. in aggravated assaults on women and children. The Irish statistics, on the other hand, show an excess of 35 per cent. in cases of malice and wilful destroying of property.

11. A comparison of the statistics of Ireland and England and Wales as to minor offences presents an opposite result, and shows a state of things in Ireland less favourable than in England.

(a) The proportional number of minor offences disposed of summarily in England is 112,566 (or 25 per cent.) less than the Irish number (214,606) of such offences.

(b) This result is brought about by the English offences being less numerous than the Irish in the following classes of crime to the degree stated —Offences against Ways Act, 83 per cent; offences against Fishery Acts, 80 per cent; drunkenness, 69 per cent; offences against the Lord's Day Act, 68 per cent; offences against the Weights and Measures Act, 57 per cent; prosecutions of prostitutes under Vagrant Acts, 47 per cent.

(c) On the other hand, the Irish offences are less numerous than the English in the following classes of crime —Offences against Factory Acts, 8 per cent; violation of Revenue Laws, 21 per cent; cruelty to animals, 20 per cent; under Poor Law Acts, 76 per cent; under Vagrant Acts (other than prostitutes), 77 per cent; under Game Acts, 81 per cent; disobeying Bastardy Orders, 84 per cent.

(d) With regard to these minor offences, it should be remembered, in instituting a comparison between the crimes in the two countries, that in Ireland the proportion of Police to population is 25·5 in every 10,000, or more than twice the proportion (11·5) in England and Wales. The larger number of Police leads to a greater tendency to enforce in Ireland statutes which are more a matter of discipline than of crime —such as the Ways Act, and the Act for the Observance of the Lord's Day, about the enforcing of which in London there has been so much controversy. The most unfavourable feature of the Irish statistics of minor offences is the amount of drunkenness and common assaults, and the number of vagrant prostitutes. These figures, however, are also to some extent influenced by the proportion of Police to population.

(e) The chief items of excess in the English statistics of minor offences are such as might have been expected from the greater proportion of factory employment, revenue collected, merchant shipping used, and game preserved. There are, however, unfavourable features in the greater number of cases of cruelty to animals, violation of Poor Law Acts, and in the larger number of cases of disobedience of Bastardy Orders.

12. The statistics with regard to the characters of the persons proceeded against give the following results —

(a) Of the persons proceeded against in Ireland 19·5 per cent. were of character unknown to the Police, whilst in England and Wales 32·3 per cent. were of this class.

(b) Of those proceeded against whose character was ascertained, those of previous good character were 80·9 per cent. in Ireland, and in England and Wales only 56·6 per cent.

(c) Of the 17,491 men of ascertained bad character proceeded against in Ireland in 1870, 7,138 or 40·6 per cent. were habitual drunkards—a fact which indicates the importance of the question which has just been introduced to the attention of the Legislature, as to the necessity of special legislation for habitual drunkards.

Part I.  
ENGLISH  
STATISTICS.  
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Summary of  
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CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Crime.  
—

Minor offences.

Characters of  
persons proceeded  
against.

(d) Of 18,701 women of ascertained bad character proceeded against summarily in Ireland, no less than 11,458, or 61·3 per cent., were prostitutes; of 677 women of ascertained bad character apprehended in Ireland in 1870 for indictable offences, no less than 386, or 56·8 per cent., were prostitutes. In connexion with the recent discussion as to the legislation required for checking the physical evils arising from prostitution, the larger question of the moral and social evils resulting to the community from the same cause is suggested for consideration, when it appears that the majority of criminals amongst women of ascertained bad character are prostitutes.

## CHAPTER II—MODES OF PROCEDURE FOR PUNISHING CRIME

1. The *Census* returns show an increase on the preceding year of 192 in the 3,124 verdicts at inquests held in 1870.

(a) The most unfavourable features in this increase are in the number of verdicts of wilful murder other than of infants aged one year and under, viz., from 30 in 1869 to 40 in 1870; and in the number of verdicts of manslaughter, viz., from 36 in 1869 to 44 in 1870.

(b) There was, however, a reduction in 1870 in the number of infanticides or "verdicts of wilful murder of infants one year and under," from 42 to 37. There was, also, a reduction in the number of suicides from 114 to 89, and in the number of deaths from excessive drinking from 94 to 87. The latter figure is, however, still very large, being nearly as great as the suicides, and more than the murders and infanticides taken together. This figure, taken in connexion with other statistics upon the subject, shows the importance of the proposals for legislation dealing directly with habitual drunkards.

2. In England and Wales in 1869 the number of inquests in a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland, was 6,026, or nearly double that in Ireland. These on infants and children under seven years of age, were 1,673, almost four times as many as the number (467) in Ireland; and the extent to which this want of care of infants may be traced to their illegitimacy in both countries is shown by the fact that of the children under seven years of age, upon whom inquests were held in Ireland, 147, or 31 per cent., were illegitimate, and of the English proportional number 855, or 21 per cent., were of the same class.

3. The returns of verdicts at *Crown's* inquests afford the only satisfactory means of comparing the statistics of murder and infanticide in the two countries. In consequence of the system of public prosecutions in Ireland being different from that of England the returns of the Police are framed on different principles, and would not form a good basis of comparison. The Police returns in Ireland are framed chiefly according to the crime charged at the commencement of the prosecution, and correspond very closely with the verdicts at *Crown's* inquests. In England the Police returns are made according to the verdicts at the trial.

(a) The number of verdicts of murder of persons above one year of age in 1870, at *Crown's* inquests in Ireland, was 40, as compared with 24, the number in a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland. The number in Ireland in this year exceptionally large, as the average for the previous five years was only 23, and the average proportional figure for England and Wales 23, or nearly the same as in 1869.

(b) The number of verdicts of murder of persons of one year of age or under (so-called infanticides) was 37 in Ireland, being less than 40 which was the proportional number for England and Wales.

(c) If we estimate the infants of one year of age and under at from 2·4 to 3 per cent of the population, as the *Census* returns indicate, the statistics of infanticide in both countries will appear quite startling—being in Ireland thirty-seven times the number of

murders occurring in the same number of the rest of the population, and in England and Wales being fifty-five times the number.

(d) In the case of 262 verdicts of murder (other than infanticides) of Coroners' inquests, extending over a series of years, arrests were made in 242 cases, and the number of persons arrested was 510. These persons were disposed of in the Criminal Courts as follows—14 were found insane, 15 were acquitted on the ground of insanity, and 3 committed suicide or died before trial. There were 81 actual convictions for murder, and 103 were convicted of lesser offences, so that 164, or 32 per cent., of the persons charged were convicted and punished or died or were detained as insane. The large number (103) of convictions for lesser offences as compared with the number (81) of convictions involving sentence of death, is connected with the feeling which has led to the recommendations which have been made that there should be a classification of the crime of murder, and that the sentence of death should be retained for the worst cases only. In only 63 cases were persons acquitted and discharged, in 23 cases the Grand Jury were not satisfied with the evidence, and in only 5 cases was there no verdict in consequence of the disagreement of the jury.

(e) Of the 139 cases during the same period in which verdicts of murder of children aged one year and under were found, there were arrests in 95, and for these 104 persons were committed for trial. So strong, however, has been the feeling against capital punishment for infanticide, that whilst 42 persons were convicted of a lesser offence than murder, there was no conviction for murder, and 39 persons were acquitted and discharged. In 9 cases the Grand Jury were not satisfied with the evidence.

4. (a) In Ireland, of the persons sent for trial in 1870 only 80·85 per cent. were actually tried, in 4·51 per cent. of the cases persons were bailed and not tried; in 9·34 per cent. "no bills" were found by the Grand Jurors, and in 2·50 per cent. of the cases the prosecution was stopped. In England and Wales 93·17 per cent. of the cases for trial were actually tried, only 1·68 per cent. being stopped by Grand Jurors, and 4·15 per cent. not prosecuted. The difference arises in part from the want of a system of public prosecutions in England, in consequence of which—as private parties have to prosecute—doubtful cases are not in general proceeded with. It arises, also, in part from the difficulty of obtaining evidence in Ireland as against agrarian, political, or party cases.

(b) Of the persons actually tried in Ireland in 1870, 77·25 per cent. were convicted or detained as insane, and only 22·75 per cent. acquitted and discharged. In England and Wales in 1869, 78·16 per cent. were convicted or detained as insane, and 21·82 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, showing nearly the same proportion of acquittals in both countries. The proportion of acquittals in Ireland in 1870 was smaller by 3 per cent. than the average (25·7) of the preceding five years.

(c) There were 4 sentences to death in Ireland in 1870; there were none in 1868 nor in 1869. Two of the persons sentenced were executed. In England and Wales in 1869, 18 were sentenced to death and 13 executed, so that, as nearly as possible, the proportion both of sentences and of executions to population was the same in both countries.

(d) The sentences of penal servitude in Ireland (243) show an increase of 63 on those of the preceding year, but are far below the proportional number (489) for England and Wales.

5. In the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, 3 decisions of the inferior courts were affirmed and 2 reversed.

6. (a) In the case of offences determined summarily, the proportion of convictions in Ireland was 89 per cent. of the persons proceeded against; in England and Wales in 1869, the corresponding proportion of convictions was 71·2 per cent.

(b) Only 9·14 per cent. of the persons summarily convicted in Ireland were committed to goal, whilst 25·46 per cent. of those convicted were committed to goal in England and Wales, indicating that the offences disposed of summarily in Ireland are of a much less serious character than those so disposed of in England and Wales.

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### CHAPTER III.—CRIMINALS AND OTHERS IN CONFINEMENT.

1. The number of persons in confinement at the end of the year includes all the cases for the year of lengthened detention, and affords one test of the relative importance of the several institutions. There were 9,952 persons in confinement for punishment or discipline in all Ireland on 31st December, 1870.

(a.) Of these so in confinement the number in lunatic asylums as criminal or dangerous, was 3,149, or 31.9 per cent.; in goals 2,168, or 21.8 per cent.; in industrial schools 1,327, or 13.3 per cent.; in convict prisons 1,226, or 12.3 per cent.; in reformatory schools 853, or 8.6 per cent.; in bridewells and the Four Courts Marshalsea 169, or 1.7 per cent.

(b.) More than half the entire number (51.9 per cent.) were in lunatic asylums and industrial schools, and were, therefore, detained to prevent their falling into crime, and not for the purpose of punishment.

(c.) There were 45,346 commitments during the year, which fell to the several places of confinement in the following proportions:—to goals 70.5 per cent.; to bridewells 22.2 per cent.; to industrial schools 2.9 per cent.; to lunatic asylums 2.4 per cent.; and to reformatory schools, convict prisons, and the Four Courts Marshalsea 0.5 per cent., each.

(d.) These figures show the great importance which lunatic asylums have assumed as part of the machinery for the prevention of crime since the assimilation of the Irish to the English law in 1867. The number under detention in asylums at the end of 1870 formed the largest class of persons in legal custody, and was 54.9 per cent. of the entire number under legal detention in Ireland. The number of commitments to asylums during the year, though not comparable to the number of commitments for short periods to goals and bridewells, was five times the number of commitments to those institutions in which persons are detained only for a lengthened period, viz., reformatory schools and convict prisons.

(e.) The importance of industrial schools, under the more recent assimilation of the law, is no less strongly shown. The Industrial Schools Act after ten years' trial in England and Scotland was extended to Ireland in 1863, and the first school was opened in 1869; yet at the end of the first complete year of operation (1870) the inmates form 17.9 per cent. of the entire number of persons in confinement, and are more numerous than those detained in either convict prisons or reformatories, and the commitments during the year were more numerous than those to lunatic asylums, and nearly six times the number of commitments to convict prisons or reformatory schools.

Goals.

2. With respect to county and town goals the frequency of recommitments is deserving of attention.

(a.) Amongst the men 25.2 per cent., and amongst the women 59.5 per cent. of the recommitments were of those who had been previously committed five times and upwards. These figures indicate that some further legislation is required in dealing with habitual criminals; and each case appears fitted for an extension to adults of the habitual criminal class of the preventive and reformatory principles which have been so successfully applied to juvenile offenders, neglected children, and those who are suffering from insanity.

(b.) The statistics of the birth-place of prisoners show that while 1.5 per cent. of the women and girls in Irish goals were of English or Scotch or colonial birth, no less than 27.4 per cent. of the women and girls in English prisons were of Irish birth.

(c.) The statistics of the state of education of prisoners on commitment show that, of the commitments of women and girls to goals in Ireland, 55.6 per cent. were of persons totally ignorant. In England and Wales the proportion of those totally ignorant amongst



women and girls was 39·5 per cent. This indicates that in both countries some compulsion is wanted to secure the education of the neglected classes most exposed to crime.

3. The statistics received from industrial schools and reformatories, as to the education of those admitted, show that these institutions are calculated in part to supply education to the class liable to fall into crime.

(a.) Of the 1,681 children (including remand) admitted to industrial schools, 1,366 were girls, of whom 724 or 52·8 per cent. could neither read nor write, of the 43 girls committed to reformatories, 26 or 60·4 per cent. were in the same state of ignorance.

(b.) Industrial schools and reformatories appear to be to a large extent orphan refuges. Of the 961 children committed to reformatories, only 93, or 9·6 per cent., were under the control of both parents; 161, or 16·6 per cent., had lost one parent by death; and 28, or 2·9 per cent., had lost both parents. Of 1,621 commitments of children to industrial schools only 123 children, or 7·5 per cent., were under the control of both parents, 838, or 51·7 per cent., had lost one parent by death; and 460, or 28·3 per cent., had lost both parents.

(c.) In Ireland industrial schools are used chiefly for girls, and reformatories chiefly for boys. The girls form 83·65 per cent. of those committed to industrial schools, and the boys 83·84 per cent. of those committed to reformatories.

(d.) Reformatories are more used in England, and industrial schools in Ireland. But if the number (261) of those committed to reformatories in Ireland, be compared with the number (1,272) of boys and girls under 16 committed to goals in Ireland, it appears that 20·4 of these youthful criminals were committed to reformatories. In England and Wales only 12·6 per cent. of children committed to goals were sent on to reformatories.

(e.) In industrial schools and reformatories taken together, 1,619 children of 15 years of age and under were placed under discipline and protection to prevent their falling into crime, in the year 1879 in Ireland, whilst only 718 were so placed in an equal population of England and Wales in 1869. These figures are of importance in connexion with the greater prevalence of crime amongst the young, and the greater number of the criminal classes generally in England and Wales already noticed.

4. The number of lunatics in Ireland committed to asylums as criminal or dangerous was 1,192, as compared with 40, the proportional number for England and Wales; a reasonable difference in the practical operation of the law, which is now identical in principle except as to the incidence and application of taxation for their support, the incidence being different in Ireland according as a lunatic is sent to a workhouse or an asylum, but the same in both cases in England.

5. (a.) The number (265) of convicts received in the convict prisons during 1879 showed an increase, the number in 1869 having been 48 (or 18·1 per cent.) less. This corroborates the statistics already given, showing an increase of serious crime amongst those for trial in 1879.

(b.) The number (3,228) of convicts under detention in Ireland at the end of 1879 was 234 (or 43·29 per cent.) less than the proportionate number in England and Wales in 1869. This corroborates the inference already drawn from the Police Statistics, that Ireland in 1879 was in a much more favourable condition as to serious crime than England and Wales in 1869.

6. The number (10,342) of persons detained in bridewells in 1879 in Ireland was 4,156 (or 28·63 per cent.) less than the number in 1869. This corroborates the statistics already given, which show a diminution of offences disposed of summarily in 1879.

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# CHAPTER IV.—COST OF REPRESSING CRIME.

1. The sum spent upon Police, places of confinement, and prosecutions in Ireland in 1879 was £1,266,631, which is £477,394 more than was spent upon similar objects in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales in 1848. The excess arises chiefly from the cost of Police in Ireland, which is £447,688 higher than the proportionate English amount. The cost of lunatic asylums, industrial schools, and reformatories is, in like manner, £62,188, and the cost of criminal prosecutions £24,887 higher. This last difference arises chiefly from there being no general system of public prosecutions in England. The result of the larger expenditure on preventive agency in Ireland is that there are fewer criminals of large and less crime in Ireland, and £47,862 less is spent in a year on prisoners and convicts than in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales.

2. Of the cost of repressing crime 12 per cent. is paid out of the local taxes of Ireland, whilst 81 per cent. is defrayed from the general taxes of the United Kingdom. In England and Wales 68.9 per cent. of the cost is paid out of the local taxes of England and Wales, and only 31.1 per cent. out of the general taxes of the United Kingdom. The effect of the larger proportion of expenditure in Ireland, and of this rate of contribution, is that Ireland receives out of the general taxes of the United Kingdom for the purpose of defraying the cost of repressing crime, £780,694 more than is received by an equal portion of the population of England and Wales, and pays £362,626 less out of local taxes.

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Diversity of Irish  
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## PART II.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS

1. The assimilation of the criminal law for England and Ireland, commenced by Sir Robert Peel in 1828, and advanced in 1861 by the enactment of the consolidated criminal statutes, has enabled a very close comparison to be made of the criminal statistics in Ireland with those of England. In the case of the civil tribunals, although Irish law rests on the common law of England, the differences in the statute law are so great that it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to institute a satisfactory comparison between the statistics of the Courts in the two countries. Of these statutable differences the following may be noticed:—

(a) As to the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench, a Royal Commission in 1854 recommended that the *Ju. lres* should be enabled to adopt in Ireland the reforms which had been introduced in England in 1844, but the English Act (6 & 7 Vic., c. 26,) has not yet been extended to Ireland.

(b) The changes in the practice of the civil side of the superior Courts of common law, recommended by a Royal Commission in 1864, have been brought before Parliament in several sessions since that time, but have been postponed for the further reform expected in the English Courts founded upon the recommendations of the Judicature Commission.

(c) The changes in the Equity Courts, recommended by the same Commission, were adopted in Ireland in 1867, but the existence of the *Imperial Estates Court* in Ireland, exercising important branches of equitable jurisdiction, while there is no similar tribunal in England, and the non-extension to the Irish County Courts of the equitable jurisdiction possessed by County Courts in England, necessarily produces large differences in the jurisdiction and procedure.

(d) The laws relating to judgments, which affect both the common law and equity courts, the law of bankruptcy and the law of real property, diverged from the law of England in consequence of the penal laws and Irish Registry Act of the reign of Queen

also, and have remained different since that period. A Royal Commission in 1955 recommended this subject as an important one for further inquiry, with a view to assimilation.

(e) In the Probate Court assimilation has been carried out, but it was only in 1870 that the value of the tenant's good-will and tenant-right, by recognition under the Land Act, became subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. Under the Matrimonial Jurisdiction Act in 1870, the law of divorce is different from that of England, the Irish Court not having power to grant a complete divorce.

(f) The law abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was adopted in England in 1869, was proposed to be extended to Ireland this session, as were also some of the reforms of the English bankrupt law; but the Bills were postponed, and the Irish law of insolvency and bankruptcy is similar to that which existed in England and Wales in 1837. The English law has been twice reformed since that time.

(g) The Admiralty jurisdiction, which was assimilated in 1856 to that existing in England, except as to prize cases, has again become different in consequence of the non-extension to Ireland of a subsequent Act. The lunacy jurisdiction was only assimilated in 1871 by Lord O'Hagan's Act, which extended reforms to Ireland which had been adopted in England eighteen years previously.

2. The statistics of the Irish Civil Courts in 1870 compared with the statistics in 1869 give the following results:—

In the autumn of the year 1870 the Act for the removal of cases from the superior Courts of common law to the inferior Courts came into operation, and 47 applications for this purpose were granted. The number of causes for trial at Nisi Prius shows a decrease of 89, the number in the year before having been 1,018; but the importance of the issues at stake seems to have largely increased, verdicts having been recovered for £40,631 in 1870, as compared with £34,003 in 1869. There was an increase in the number of appeals from the local Courts to Judges on circuit, of 88—the total number being 318. In the number of proceedings before the full Courts in Dublin there was a diminution of 66 on the number in the previous year (1,106), but in the general business of the Court there was an increase in the number of writs issued, affidavits filed, and amount recovered on judgments, the most remarkable increase being that of 1,746 in the total number (8,169) of case judgments recovered.

3. (a) The changes introduced by the Chancery (Ireland) Act, 1867, have been followed by the diminution of business before the Masters in Chancery, which is indicated by the decrease of 871 in the number of orders on special motions and motions by counsel, as against the number (875) in the preceding year, and by the increase of business transacted in Judges' Chambers. Orders of this class show an increase of 91 in the 682 orders drawn up in 1870.

(b) There was a very slight diminution of the Court business, including under this head all the proceedings before the Lord Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, and in causes under 15th section of the Irish Chancery Regulation Act, before the Masters, the number of proceedings being 25 less than the number (1,846) in the preceding year; but in the whole business of the Court, in the Record and Writ Office, in the Registrar's Office, and Secretary's Office, there was an increase.

(c) In the amount of funds under the protection of the Court of Chancery at the end of the year there was an increase of £131,530 in the sum (£4,328,097) standing to the credit of the Accountant-General.

(d) In the Chancery Appeal Court there was a diminution of business, only 26 appeals having been set down for argument, as compared with 51 in 1869.

4. The statistics of 1870 have in part tested the effect of the Land Act upon the proceedings of the Land Estates Court, and show a falling off of 8 on the number (309) of sales in the preceding year; but the number (328) of petitions lodged for sales shows

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**Probate Court.**

an increase of 51. The diminution in the average price realised was only 0·9 on the number of years' purchase obtained in 1869 (17·2 years).

3. (a) In connection with the Probate Courts £5,614,755 property paid duty in 1870 as passing under probate and administration. The average amount in the years 1861-65 was £2,941,478, in the years after the famine (1846-50) it fell to £2,684,611; and in the years 1856-60 it was £4,222,393.

(b) The Land Act, 1870, was calculated to have some effect upon the local business of the Probate Court, by bringing the value of tenant-right under its jurisdiction, it having hitherto escaped probate duty, and we find there was an increase of 117 in the 1,744 probates granted in the District Registries.

**Other Courts.**

6. The changes in the business of the High Court of Admiralty and the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Courts were not large, but indicate a diminution of business in the High Court of Admiralty and a slight increase in the number of bankrupts and insolvents.

**Local Courts.**

7. In the Civil Bill Courts there was an increase in the cases other than ejectments of 5,485 cases in the number (254,032) of processes served.

8. In the number (1,301) of ejectments executed by the Sheriff there was an increase of 261 on the number in 1869. The number in proportion to population was 21 per 100,000 population in Ulster, 22 in Munster, 24 in Connaught, and 31 in Leinster; 611 were Civil Bill ejectments for non-payment of rent, 202 similar ejectments were from the superior Courts, 379 were "other ejectments" from Civil Bill Courts, and 109 were "other ejectments" from superior Courts. Of the total number (1,301) of ejectments, 629 were executed by sheriffs, and 602 by special bailiffs.

9. On the civil side of the Court of Petty Sessions 245 warrants were issued against cottier tenants for waste, non-payment of rent, and overholding, and 1,466 warrants against overholding weekly tenants in towns. The aggregate of these shows an increase of 2,422 on the number in the preceding year (2,569).

10. The returns as to jurors' qualifications show that of 44,703 jurors returned in counties at large, 5,955 had illegal qualifications on the face of the revised lists. In towns, of 11,267 jurors returned no less than 5,569 had illegal qualifications on the lists. The number of cases of illegal qualification on jurors' lists in counties at large, shows an increase of 2,285 on the number in 1869 (3,697). The evil produced by the neglect of the law thus indicated, has been met by Lord O'Hagan's *Jurors (Ireland) Bill*.\*

**Superior Courts of Appeal.**

11. (a) As to the Supreme Courts of Appeal, there were in the Exchequer Chamber 4 registry appeals, 4 of which were reversed, 1 affirmed, and 1 struck out. There were 12 appeals from superior Courts of common law, with 2 cases standing over from previous year, or 14 cases in all; 8 cases were disposed of, and 6 stood for judgment. There was no appeal to the Court of Delegates, or to Her Majesty in Council, and only 1 to the Privy Council in Dublin, in which a fishery bylaw was confirmed.

(b) To the House of Lords there were 3 appeals lodged, which, added to 5 arrears from previous years, made 8 cases. Of these 1 was heard in which the decision of the Chancery Appeal Court was affirmed, and 7 cases stood over as effective for hearing at the end of the year.

W. NEILSON HANCOCK.

\* This Bill reversed the Royal assent while the sheets were going through the press.

## POLICE—IRELAND.

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Police Tables, showing Establishments and Costs, Number of Criminal Classes known to the Police, Number of Crimes Committed and Persons Apprehended, Number of Persons proceeded against Summarily, and Character of Persons proceeded against in each Police District; compiled from Returns furnished at the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and by the Town Clerks of Cities and of Towns.

ALSO,

Returns from Coroners as to Inquests, furnished at the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

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PART I. Details of Compensation of Police.	EXPENSES				COST OF COMPENSATION								
	Grants from Government or Public.	Other Sources.	Grants, &c.	Total.	Subscribed.	Admission to Publicity Expenses.	Printing and Advertising.	Publication of Reports and Accounts.	Station, Printing, &c.	Other Charges.	Other Miscellaneous Charges.	Travelling.	Provision paid by Her Majesty's Treasury.
—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1899	9	2	11	22	1,027 14 7	177 11 5	29 5 0	1,000 12 7	—	39 10 5	200 0 0	1,000 14 10	1,410 0 0

PART II.—REPLACEMENTS OF DUBLIN METROPOLITAN FORCE.

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PART II. Details of Replacement of Force.		Expenditure.				Cost of Replacement.								
		Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	
PART II. Details of Replacement of Force.		Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.	Grants from Parliament. Grants from Local Authorities. Grants from Private Donors.
1. Artillery.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
2. Cavalry.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
3. Infantry.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
4. Engineers.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
5. Signals.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
6. Medical.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
7. Veterinary.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
8. Transport.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
9. Miscellaneous.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Total.		11 12 1	2	2	15	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115

FIGURE TABLE 4.—ESTABLISHMENTS (C).—Local Prices of Town Charcoal, Varnishes, &c., with Formulation and Cost, and Source from which each Cost is paid, for the Year ended with September, 1930.

[illegible]

\* Preparation for news transmission in 2011, and awarded to it have been published for only a few names on lists of reports of Acts also in Office of Records.

FIGURE 4.—INSTALLMENTS (a).—Local Phase of Texas Cretaceous, Wagonpass, G. 1, with Fortification and Owen and Sower from which rock Gou is paid, for the Texas and High Southern, 1890—reworked.

[illegible]

as Table 3; collectively referred to as

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A. Wellhausen

a.  $K_2$  and  $K_3$ 

4. Anzahl der Teilnehmer auf Nachfrage

2. **Review of literature**

TABLE 4.—CRIMINAL CHARGES.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF known Delinquents, Convicts, and Probationers Exposed to Large, within the Jurisdiction of each Police Division in England, in the Month of September, 1870, and of the 100,000 THIRTY FIFTH.

[illegible]

<sup>a</sup> D. Nordmark-Gunnarsson is Coordinator  
H06E—The terms "blue" and "yellow" have been adopted throughout from notation by Nordmark-Gunnarsson et al. (1987) and Nordmark-Gunnarsson (1990).  
H06F—See Nordmark-Gunnarsson (1990).



FOURTH TABLE 4.—CRIMINAL CLASSES.—RETURN of the NUMBER of known DEBTORS, GYPSIES, and STRENGTHEN PERSONS at Large, within the Jurisdiction of each Justice Division in IRELAND, in the Month of September, 1890, and of the DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.—continued

PROVINCE, COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, AND RURAL DISTRICT.	STATES OF known DEBTORS, GYPSIES, AND STRENGTHEN PERSONS at Large.																DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.															
	DEBTORS.				GYPSIES.				STRENGTHEN PERSONS.				TOTAL.				DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.				TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.						
	Under 17 years.		17 years and over.		Under 17 years.		17 years and over.		Under 17 years.		17 years and over.		Under 17 years.		17 years and over.			DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Public-houses.	Beer-shops.	Coffee-houses.	Other public places.											
<b>DEBTORS.—continued</b>	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Dublin.—</b>																		DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.														
<b>North Dublin.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			4	2	2	2	2	4	2	2							
<b>South Dublin.</b>	24	12	22	12			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	26	12	24	12			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		6	4	4	4	4	6	4	6							
<b>County Wick.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Wick.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Kerry.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Kerry.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Cork.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Cork.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Limerick.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Limerick.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Clare.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Clare.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Galway.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Galway.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Mayo.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Mayo.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Donegal.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Donegal.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Sligo.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Sligo.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Fermanagh.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Fermanagh.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Tyrone.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Tyrone.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Londonderry.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Londonderry.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Antrim.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Antrim.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Down.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Down.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Fermanagh.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Fermanagh.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Londonderry.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Londonderry.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Antrim.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Antrim.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Down.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Down.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Londonderry.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Londonderry.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>County Antrim.</b>																	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.					TOTAL.	DOUBTS THEY FREQUENT.	TOTAL.							
<b>County Antrim.</b>	2		2				2		2		2		2		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
<b>Total.</b>	2		2				2																									













POLICE TABLE 3-3-1000000 OF INDICATORS OF PRESSURE (not beyond of necessity). FROM THE CHARGE COMMISSION in each POLICE DISTRICT (to be known to the Police, the Ministry of Finance, Administration, and the Department of the Government against the 10, in the Time until the 1st December, 1970--continued)

[illegible]

POLICE TABLE A.—LIST OF INDICABLE OFFENCES (No Deposit of Bailor's Name).—(Number of Offences Committed in each Police District for the 12 months in the Year, the Number of Persons Arrested, and the Disposal of the Offences against them, in the Year ended 31st December, 1870.—*continued*.)

POLICE DISTRICT, COUNTY, OR CITY AND BOROUGH AUTHORITY	MONTHS OF YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER					MONTHS OF YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER					DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED																
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Fined		Imprisoned		Released		Discharged		Total		Fined		Imprisoned	
	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No. of Offences	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>CONNAUGHT</b>																											
County Fingert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12														
County Wick	1	1	1																								

WORLD BANK. 1997. *RETURN OF IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS* (and Return of Remittances). *Network of the Caribbean*.[illegible]

\* The violation of ERMing duty are no longer defined. Since September 2009, no more on a number of the country has been added to the other the one.

Committed to each Category, and Category of Care as of Date, as far as known to the Police, as the Year ended 31st December, 1970.

[illegible]







**POLICE TABLE A--RETURN OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST FOR OFFENSES DETERMINED SUMMARILY** Bureau of the Procurator, 200th Police Division, around the Prisoner where Gass was determined by the Prisoner, as the Year ended 31st December, 1970--continued

[illegible]



POLICE TABLE #—RETURN OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST FOR OFFENSES DETERMINED SUMMARILY. Bureau of the Procurator, New York Police Department, against the Prisoners whose Cases were Determined Summarily by the Justice, in the Year ended 31st December, 1870—continued

PROPERTY, CONTENT, QUANTITY OF CITY GRAP DOWN, AND VALUE ENTERED	Income or Expense Account or Activity							Expense (Increasing the same name with Plus or Minus)										Paid only	Wages	No. of Days or Hours	Selling Price in City	Other Particulars
	Date	Wages	Materials	Contract	Adm. Exp.	Rep. Exp.	Trans. Exp.	Travel Exp.	Post Exp.	Phone Exp.	Tele. Exp.	Gas Exp.	Oil Exp.	Water Exp.	Electric Exp.	Other						
<b>UNION—continued.</b>																						
Admission	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Admission	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Admission	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Admission	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Admission	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
<b>Total.</b>	5,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500				
<b>UNION, State of</b>	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				
<b>CARROLLTON, Tenn. Co.</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Carrollton	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Carrollton	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Carrollton	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Carrollton	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Carrollton	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
<b>Total.</b>	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500				
<b>Democrat</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Democrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Democrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Democrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Democrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
<b>Total.</b>	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500				
<b>Democrat</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Democrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Democrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Democrat	100	100	100																			



EXHIBIT TABLE 4. RETURN OF FERRIS PROCEEDED AGAINST THE DEFENDERS DETERMINED SIMILARLY. Texas Division of Finance

[illegible]

\* The Statute of Wilkesby City was in force during the Wilkesby County, as a portion of the County has been added to the City District.  
A Statute of the District of Columbia, D.C.



FIGURE TABLE 18.—OUTREACH INTERVIEWED SUMMARILY. Total of Outcomes of each Case Re which Treatment with psychotherapy against. Externals: Index: 100000, in the Year ended 1st January, 1990, and the Number of the Treatment.

OFFICERS AVAILABLE FOR DUTY	Duties in 2 months previous month										Duties in 2 months previous month. This is 100% pay									
	Domestic	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Domestic	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas
1. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
2. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
3. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
4. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
5. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
6. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
7. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
8. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
9. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
10. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
11. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
12. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
13. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
14. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
15. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
16. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
17. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
18. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
19. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
20. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
21. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
22. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
23. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40	70	17				
24. Approved for Women and Children, or for children under 18 years of age.	1,441	440	399	70	10	100	200				0	33	33	40</						

a. *Enclitica* i *dispros*

#### 4. Test für 11. November und 12. November

a Under-Consumption Business App



TABLE 21.—SITUATION OF CLASS OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN EACH POLICE DIVISION, IN PROSECUTION, AND OTHERWISE, IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1920

[illegible]\* *B. hardyana*—*Monocystus taeniorhynchus*4. K. Nord—*Crustacea in Sweden*

† R. David—Museum Gift Classified to: Mammalia, Ungulates, ruminants.

POLICE TABLE 11.—RETURNS OF CLASS OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST in each Police District, by Jurisdiction, and SEXUALLY, in the Year ending 1944. (Continued.)

[illegible]











INQUESTS.—RETURN OF THE NAMES OF INQUESTS held in the Year 1870, touching the Causes of Death of any Person, and the Total Amount of Corps, including Infants, Boys, Girls, and Widows, contained

[illegible]





PROCEEDINGS in Discharge Specified Prescribed under Part II. of the Public Companies Act, during Year 1899

[illegible][illegible]

## CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—IRELAND.

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NUMBER of PRISONERS for Trial at Assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions in the Year 1870, the Offences with which they were charged, and the Result of the Proceedings, showing the Acquitted and Discharged, and the Sentences of those Convicted; returned by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 67, and compared with the Records of the Gaols.

ALSO,

Account showing Costs of Criminal Proceedings for Year ending 31st of March, 1871, viz.:—The Sums paid by Her Majesty's Treasury for Criminal Prosecutions at Assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions, and for Proceedings at Petty Sessions, Inquests, and Police Courts, with Number of Presentments and Amount of Costs under each Head.

## CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—CONTENTS.

<i>AN ABSTRACT, THE DEATHS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, AND QUARTERS SEPARATE, 1870-1871.</i>		Page
Table 1. Number of Persons for Trial in each County, with the Result of the Proceedings, . . .	141	141
„ 2. Persons for Trial for each Offence and Class of Offences, with the Result of the Proceedings, . . .	142	142
„ 3. Number and Series of Persons for Trial for the various Offences in each County, . . .	144	144
„ 4. Amount of Bails paid by Her Majesty's Treasury, with Number of Transmissions, and Costs under each Class of Courts, . . .	145	145
„ 5. Comparative Number of Persons Convicted and Not Convicted in each of the last Ten Years, with the Offences with which they were convicted or were charged, . . .	146	146
„ 6. Number of Persons for Trial, and the Number Convicted and not Convicted in each County in each of the last Ten Years, . . .	147	147
„ 7. Comparative Table showing the Sex of the Persons for Trial in each of the last Ten Years, and Number in each County, respectively, . . .	148	148

The Appeals from Magistrates, Applications for Speedy Trials, and Bills of Indemnity, Cases for Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved and Juvenile Offences—Pulse Part II., pp. 137, 138, and 139.



[illegible]



CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES, COMMISSION, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 2.—Showing FOR EACH COUNTY, &amp;c., the NUMBERS OF the WOMEN

OFFENCES.	THREE YEARS			1870		1871		1872	1873		1874	1875		1876	1877		1878	1879		1880	1881		1882	1883		1884	1885		1886	1887		1888	1889		1890	1891		1892	1893		1894	1895		1896	1897		1898	1899		1900	1901		1902	1903		1904	1905		1906	1907		1908	1909		1910	1911		1912	1913		1914	1915		1916	1917		1918	1919		1920	1921		1922	1923		1924	1925		1926	1927		1928	1929		1930	1931		1932	1933		1934	1935		1936	1937		1938	1939		1940	1941		1942	1943		1944	1945		1946	1947		1948	1949		1950	1951		1952	1953		1954	1955		1956	1957		1958	1959		1960	1961		1962	1963		1964	1965		1966	1967		1968	1969		1970	1971		1972	1973		1974	1975		1976	1977		1978	1979		1980	1981		1982	1983		1984	1985		1986	1987		1988	1989		1990	1991		1992	1993		1994	1995		1996	1997		1998	1999		2000	2001		2002	2003		2004	2005		2006	2007		2008	2009		2010	2011		2012	2013		2014	2015		2016	2017		2018	2019		2020	2021		2022	2023		2024	2025		2026	2027		2028	2029		2030	2031		2032	2033		2034	2035		2036	2037		2038	2039		2040	2041		2042	2043		2044	2045		2046	2047		2048	2049		2050	2051		2052	2053		2054	2055		2056	2057		2058	2059		2060	2061		2062	2063		2064	2065		2066	2067		2068	2069		2070	2071		2072	2073		2074	2075		2076	2077		2078	2079		2080	2081		2082	2083		2084	2085		2086	2087		2088	2089		2090	2091		2092	2093		2094	2095		2096	2097		2098	2099		2100	2101		2102	2103		2104	2105		2106	2107		2108	2109		2110	2111		2112	2113		2114	2115		2116	2117		2118	2119		2120	2121		2122	2123		2124	2125		2126	2127		2128	2129		2130	2131		2132	2133		2134	2135		2136	2137		2138	2139		2140	2141		2142	2143		2144	2145		2146	2147		2148	2149		2150	2151		2152	2153		2154	2155		2156	2157		2158	2159		2160	2161		2162	2163		2164	2165		2166	2167		2168	2169		2170	2171		2172	2173		2174	2175		2176	2177		2178	2179		2180	2181		2182	2183		2184	2185		2186	2187		2188	2189		2190	2191		2192	2193		2194	2195		2196	2197		2198	2199		2200	2201		2202	2203		2204	2205		2206	2207		2208	2209		2210	2211		2212	2213		2214	2215		2216	2217		2218	2219		2220	2221		2222	2223		2224	2225		2226	2227		2228	2229		2230	2231		2232	2233		2234	2235		2236	2237		2238	2239		2240	2241		2242	2243		2244	2245		2246	2247		2248	2249		2250	2251		2252	2253		2254	2255		2256	2257		2258	2259		2260	2261		2262	2263		2264	2265		2266	2267		2268	2269		2270	2271		2272	2273		2274	2275		2276	2277		2278	2279		2280	2281		2282	2283		2284	2285		2286	2287		2288	2289		2290	2291		2292	2293		2294	2295		2296	2297		2298	2299		2300	2301		2302	2303		2304	2305		2306	2307		2308	2309		2310	2311		2312	2313		2314	2315		2316	2317		2318	2319		2320	2321		2322	2323		2324	2325		2326	2327		2328	2329		2330	2331		2332	2333		2334	2335		2336	2337		2338	2339		2340	2341		2342	2343		2344	2345		2346	2347		2348	2349		2350	2351		2352	2353		2354	2355		2356	2357		2358	2359		2360	2361		2362	2363		2364	2365		2366	2367		2368	2369		2370	2371		2372	2373		2374	2375		2376	2377		2378	2379		2380	2381		2382	2383		2384	2385		2386	2387		2388	2389		2390	2391		2392	2393		2394	2395		2396	2397		2398	2399	
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of PERSONS for TRIAL in the Year 1870, and the NUMBER CONVICTED or CHARGED for each OFFENSE, the MEN and BOYS being distinguished here and THERE.

[illegible]

*David Wilson*

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES, OUNINGDON, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 3—*continued*—Showing FOR EACH COUNTY &c., the NUMBER OF CASES OF THE FOLLOWING NATURE, AND THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONVICTED THEREON

[illegible]



ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ANNUAL, COMMISSION, AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—TABLE 1.—continued.—Starting FOR EACH COUNTY, IN, THE NUMBER

[illegible]

IF VERIFIED AS TRUE IN THE YEAR 1970, and the NUMBER COMMITTED or CHARGED for each OFFENSE, the MRS and DOTS being distinguished from and added.

[illegible]







CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ANKARA, LOZANNOLOU, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED

[illegible]

Continued on p. 141

*Index.*—The *Index* opposite these notes\* is volume 100; its 1901 issue is the *Index* published in 1902, having been inserted for the first time in the *Index* for that year after the Council had ordered that it should be so.



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN COMMISSIONS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 1—continued—COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF PERSONS

[illegible]

CONVICTED and NOT CONVICTED in each of the last Ten Years (1990-1991), and the OFFENSE with which they were CONVICTED or were CHARGED

[illegible]

Notes.—The affected appendix there is also <sup>2</sup> in column 103, do not repeat in the *Revisions* prior to 1911. It being first inserted for the first time in the *Revisions* for that year after the *Consolidated Catalogue* (Revisions were passed).

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ARREST, CHARGEMENT, AND QUARTER JUDGMENT.—TABLE 1.—Showing, for each COUNTY, the No.

[illegible]

NUMBER of PRISONERS ON TRIAL, and the NUMBER CONVICTED and NOT CONVICTED in each of the last Ten Years (1870-1881).

1880			1881			1882			1883			1884			1885			1886			1887			1888			1889			1890			1891			1892			1893			1894			1895			1896			1897			1898			1899			1900			1901			1902			1903			1904			1905			1906			1907			1908			1909			1910			1911			1912			1913			1914			1915			1916			1917			1918			1919			1920			1921			1922			1923			1924			1925			1926			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			1937			1938			1939			1940			1941			1942			1943			1944			1945			1946			1947			1948			1949			1950			1951			1952			1953			1954			1955			1956			1957			1958			1959			1960			1961			1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1978			1979			1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1992			1993			1994			1995			1996			1997			1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035			2036			2037			2038			2039			2040			2041			2042			2043			2044			2045			2046			2047			2048			2049			2050			2051			2052			2053			2054			2055			2056			2057			2058			2059			2060			2061			2062			2063			2064			2065			2066			2067			2068			2069			2070			2071			2072			2073			2074			2075			2076			2077			2078			2079			2080			2081			2082			2083			2084			2085			2086			2087			2088			2089			2090			2091			2092			2093			2094			2095			2096			2097			2098			2099			2100			2101			2102			2103			2104			2105			2106			2107			2108			2109			2110			2111			2112			2113			2114			2115			2116			2117			2118			2119			2120			2121			2122			2123			2124			2125			2126			2127			2128			2129			2130			2131			2132			2133			2134			2135			2136			2137			2138			2139			2140			2141			2142			2143			2144			2145			2146			2147			2148			2149			2150			2151			2152			2153			2154			2155			2156			2157			2158			2159			2160			2161			2162			2163			2164			2165			2166			2167			2168			2169			2170			2171			2172			2173			2174			2175			2176			2177			2178			2179			2180			2181			2182			2183			2184			2185			2186			2187			2188			2189			2190			2191			2192			2193			2194			2195			2196			2197			2198			2199			2200			2201			2202			2203			2204			2205			2206			2207			2208			2209			2210			2211			2212			2213			2214			2215			2216			2217			2218			2219			2220			2221			2222			2223			2224			2225			2226			2227			2228			2229			2230			2231			2232			2233			2234			2235			2236			2237			2238			2239			2240			2241			2242			2243			2244			2245			2246			2247			2248			2249			2250			2251			2252			2253			2254			2255			2256			2257			2258			2259			2260			2261			2262			2263			2264			2265			2266			2267			2268			2269			2270			2271			2272			2273			2274			2275			2276			2277			2278			2279			2280			2281			2282			2283			2284			2285			2286			2287			2288			2289			2290			2291			2292			2293			2294			2295			2296			2297			2298			2299			2300			2301			2302			2303			2304			2305			2306			2307			2308			2309			2310			2311			2312			2313			2314			2315			2316			2317			2318			2319			2320			2321			2322			2323			2324			2325			2326			2327			2328			2329			2330			2331			2332			2333			2334			2335			2336			2337			2338			2339			2340			2341			2342			2343			2344			2345			2346			2347			2348			2349			2350			2351			2352			2353			2354			2355			2356			2357			2358			2359			2360			2361			2362			2363			2364			2365			2366			2367			2368			2369			2370			2371			2372			2373			2374			2375			2376			2377			2378			2379			2380			2381			2382			2383			2384			2385			2386			2387			2388			2389			2390			2391			2392			2393			2394			2395			2396			2397			2398			2399			2400			2401			2402			2403			2404			2405			2406			2407			2408			2409			2410			2411			2412			2413			2414			2415			2416			2417			2418			2419			2420			2421			2422			2423			2424			2425			2426			2427			2428			2429			2430			2431			2432			2433			2434			2435			2436			2437			2438			2439			2440			2441			2442			2443			2444			2445			2446			2447			2448			2449			2450			2451			2452			2453			2454			2455			2456			2457			2458			2459			2460			2461			2462			2463			2464			2465			2466			2467			2468			2469			2470			2471			2472			2473			2474			2475			2476			2477			2478			2479			2480			2481			2482			2483			2484			2485			2486			2487			2488			2489			2490			2491			2492			2493			2494			2495			2496			2497			2498			2499			2500			2501			2502			2503			2504			2505			2506			2507			2508			2509			2510			2511			2512			2513			2514			2515			2516			2517			2518			2519			2520			2521			2522			2523			2524			2525			2526			2527			2528			2529			2530			2531			2532			2533			2534			2535			2536			2537			2538			2539			2540			2541			2542			2543			2544			2545			2546			2547			2548			2549			2550			2551			2552			2553			2554			2555			2556			2557			2558			2559			2560			2561			2562			2563			2564			2565			2566			2567			2568			2569			2570			2571			2572			2573			2574			2575			2576			2577			2578			2579			2580			2581			2582			2583			2584			2585			2586			2587			2588			2589			2590			2591			2592			2593			25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CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ARREST, COMMITMENT, AND QUINCY MEMORIAL - TABLE 1 - COMPARATIVE TABLE showing for each COUNTY, for the NUMBER of MEN and BOYS and the NUMBER of WOMEN and GIRLS the TOTAL in each of the last Ten Years (1970-1981).

COUNTY, SOURCE OF CITY OR CP TRUCKS, &c.	TRUCKS OF 10 TONS, 1972-81		1970		1965		1960		1955		1950		TRUCKS OF 10 TONS, 1945-49		1945		1940		1935		1930		1925	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value		
Ashtabula and Cleveland Reg. Trucks	470	77	197	37	277	50	277	30	540	4	100	10	730	127	101	47	101	23	390	17	150	77	170	37
Ashtabula, " "	107	111	101	30	140	36	94	39	309	23	750	76	695	100	176	51	142	21	144	11	140	11	114	11
Cleveland, " "	140	14	44	4	9	0	17	13	20	7	60	7	570	17	44	7	43	37	37	8	43	40	84	71
Columbus, " "	409	77	102	9	130	10	100	34	71	71	40	14	600	170	140	1	140	21	171	43	117	11	100	10
Columbus, " "	100	42	47	7	44	11	204	10	77	14	90	10	800	100	77	17	14	11	107	70	117	77	111	11
Cuyahoga County, " "	1,000	200	101	11	100	11	100	77	711	40	700	44	5,707	100	100	10	100	77	0	7	100	77	100	10
Cuyahoga County, " "	100	100	100	11	77	47	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cuyahoga County, " "	100	110	17	17	10	14	19	19	100	17	101	11	600	100	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10
Cuyahoga County, " "	100	140	47	11	117	94	110	10	107	10	107	10	700	100	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10
Cuyahoga County, " "	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Delaware County, " "	100	100	10	10	100	17	10	10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Delaware City, " "	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fremont, " "	101	14	10	0	17	7	17	7	17	7	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Galena County, " "	401	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Galena, " "	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Genoa, " "	401	101	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Genoa, " "	101	111	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jefferson County, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jefferson City, " "	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Keosauqua, " "	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Keosauqua, " "	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette County, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette City, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lafayette, " "	101	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1											



## PRISONS—IRELAND.

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### COUNTY GAOLS

Tables compiled from Returns from the Local Inspectors of Gaols.

### BRIDEWELLS.

Tables compiled from Returns from Local Inspectors and Bridewell Keepers.

### CONVICT PRISONS.

Returns from the Directors of Convict Prisons.

### REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Returns from Reformatory Schools.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Returns from Industrial Schools.

### CRIMINAL LUNATICS AND INSANE PRISONERS.

Tables compiled from Returns from the Resident Medical Superintendents of District Lunatic Asylums.

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as far as known, the NUMBER of COMMITMENTS of F&S008 who have been and who have not been approved. Generated to say France.

COUNTY WISE TRADE COMMERCE FOR THE FORTY-SEVEN YEARS 1850-1896																	Total Trade, Imports and Exports, 1896		Total Commerce, 1896		COUNTY AND COUNTY OF THE AND OF THE COUNTY																									
Com.	Year	Dom.	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade	For. Trade																											
1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894</		

**• Developing an awareness**

DATA—TABLE 1. AGE, SEX, and BIRTHPLACE of PERSONS (except Infant and Person Charged in Connection with Death of

[illegible]



TABLE 4.—DISTRIBUTION AND OCCUPATIONS of the PERSONS (except Delinquents and Persons Charged or Convicted of Delinquency)

[illegible]



as after Military or Naval Officers) COMMITTED to the COUNTY and COUNTY of CITY and of TOWN GAOLS, in the Year 1896

[illegible]













SACB- TABLE 1 - ESTABLISHMENT and TOTAL ORDINARY COSTS of the COUNTY and COUNTY

[illegible]

*f* The *Zeugma-Gordana* sets in *Chalk*, east of the *Wichita* in *Subsidiaries*, and the *Zeugma-Gordana* in *Subsidiaries*.









REMARKS.—TABLE I.—EXPENSES IN DETAIL, and TOTAL COSTS of the several BRIDGOWELLS, and of the OFFICERS and TUNNERS, in the Year 1830.  
 from Returns made by LOCAL INCHMARSHES.—continued

[illegible]





REIDSWELLES—TABLE 2.—CAPACITY AND STATE OF REIDSWELLS AND STAGE CHANGED WITH THE EXPANSION OF THE SECOND REIDSWELLS IN THE YEAR 1870,  
from Returns made by Local Inspectors and Reidswells Engineers—continued.

SHEWFIELD (UNIONED BY GOWRIE, & AND PROVIDERS)	Quantity and Value of Merchandise				Prices Quoted were Same as							Total Amount
	Merchandise in Cotton		Average Weight of Gr. Time in Family		Linen, Ramie		The Velocity & Linen— Gr.	Hosiery— Gr.	Hosiery— Gr.	Hosiery— Gr.		
	Wt.	Value	Wt.	Value	Wt.	Value						
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111 11 1 11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1 11 11 11	
<b>Total</b>	111	111	11	11	111 11 1	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	11 11 11	111 4 1	
<b>Woolen—continued</b>												
Woolen Woolen	111 13	111 13	4 1	4 1	111							

in Arbeitskreis mit der Fachkommission.

1. Find out what's going on.











CONVICT PRISONS. 4. RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the different PRISONS in the Year 1820, made by the Directors of Convict Prisons

[illegible]

COASTING FRIGATES, RETURN during the SUPERINTENDENT's visit to the Hall of Commerce in the Year ended first March, 1870, made by the COMMISSIONER of CUSTOMS and EXCISE.

TABLE OF SERVICE	Monthly (Living)	Monthly (Provision)	Subsist- ent on Land	Spice Detail	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Salaries and Wages, —	5,375 0 0	2,755 0 0	999 10 0	5,368 10 0	14,498 0 0
Salaries for Officers, and Allowances in Lieu of Salaries and Quarters,	469 10 0	441 1 0	10 10 10	965 0 0	1,025 10 0
Outfits for Officers, —	510 0 0	305 0 0	66 0 0	620 10 0	941 0 0
Travelling for Quarters (including salaries for the Hqs.,	5,905 4 0	5,534 0 0	511 10 1	6,000 0 0	22,950 4 0
Quarters for Quarters (including Quarters on Shoreland)	400 0 0	705 10 0	400 10 0	1,510 0 0	2,015 0 0
Travelling for Quarters, —	6 1 10	240 10 10	1 0 0	331 10 0	548 10 10
Medicine, Surgical Instruments, &c., —	30 0 0	51 10 0	10 10 0	51 10 0	132 10 0
Drugs for Quarters, —	50 10 0	105 0 0	100 10 0	111 0 0	356 0 0
Medical Quarters (Quarters for —	0 10 0	14 10 1	0 0 0	10 0 0	24 10 1
Exp. for Quarters and Quarters (Quarters), —	55 10 0	300 10 0	30 0 0	330 10 0	675 10 0
Quarters and Quarters (Quarters for Quarters and Quarters), —	71 0 0	26 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	267 0 0
Quarters (Quarters), —	120 10 0	300 0 0	100 0 10	390 10 0	810 10 0
Quarters and Quarters, —	50 10 0	20 10 0	—	60 0 0	130 10 0
Food and Light, —	5,070 0 0	500 10 0	140 10 0	5,610 0 0	11,180 0 0
Buildings and Repairs, —	500 10 0	500 10 0	80 0 0	1,080 10 0	2,580 10 0
Quarters, Quarters, and Quarters, —	40 0 10	40 10 0	120 10 0	—	190 10 0
Total, —	5,225 10 0	10,000 10 0	6,770 10 0	10,770 0 0	32,765 10 0

<sup>a</sup> The gross capacity of the Desalination Unit changed from 3,000,000 gal. per day to 3,500,000 gal. per day, and the graphics which have accompanied it since then are not from the same source.















## JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

## PART II.

## RETURNS, TABLES, AND FORMS

## RELATING TO

- The Superior Courts of Common Law (including the Civil and Fiscal Jurisdiction and Jurisdiction in Appeals of Judges on Circuit) ;
- The High Court of Chancery, the Land and Estates Court, the Court of Probate, the High Court of Admiralty, the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency ;
- The Supreme Courts of Appeal, viz.—Her Majesty in Council, the House of Lords, the Privy Council, Ireland, the Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Exchequer Chamber, the High Court of Delegates, and Court of Criminal Appeal,
- The Courts of Justices of the Peace and Recorders, Sheriffs' Courts, Local Charter Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts, Juries' Sessions, Civil Jurisdiction at Quarter Sessions, and the Civil Jurisdiction of Petty Sessions Courts.

1870.

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COCKET OF COMMON FALCON.—J. *Journal of Transactions and Papers of the Bureau of the Census in the Year 1870, made by the Bureau in the*  
*Lower Chamber Avenue*

FUNCTIONS	Direct	Specified by the Board	Specified by the Board	Specified by the Board	Specified by the Board
Number of Cases referred for Trial	114	41	42	7	70
Number of Cases referred for Trial	47	10	10	0	11
Number of Cases referred for Trial	2	1	1		
Number of Cases referred for Trial					
Number of Cases referred for Trial	14	6	14		
Number of Cases referred for Trial	11	14	1		
Number of Cases referred for Trial	5		2		
Number of Cases referred for Trial	4	9	7		
Number of Cases referred for Trial					
Number of Cases referred for Trial	2		2		

COAST OF LITHUANIA.—1. BAY OF PAUCOMENON OF THE COAST ON THE PUNA RIVER IN THE YEAR 1890, MADE BY THE MINOR OF THE COAST.

FUNCTIONS	Forma	Quarter ending 31st March	Quarter ending 30th June	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
Writs of Habeas and Prohib. Act.	5,514	556	5,177	550	4,265
Indorses and Admits	545	556	514	55	155
Indorses on Order of Court on Substituted Service	1,574	1,551	1,551	1,562	1,562
in Affidavit of Debt as approved of by Master,	35	15	0	0	0
in Affidavit for Plaintiff,	550	555	555	555	555
in Affidavit for Defendant,	0	0	0	0	0
in Order for Plaintiff	55	55	55	55	55
in Order for Defendant	55	55	55	55	55
in Writ of Habeas or Writ of Prohib. or Prohib.	55	5	5	5	5
in Return for Plaintiff	555	555	555	555	555
in Return	55	55	55	55	55
in Order for Defendant to discharge Plaintiff for not proceeding in 1906	55	55	55	55	55
Other Free Judgments	555	55	55	55	55
Judgment for Debt	555	55	55	55	55
in the Court	555	55	55	55	55
in the Court	555	55	55	55	55
Order for Assessment of Damages by Master under Customs, Law Prescriptions Act, 1905 and 1906	55	5	5	5	5
State Cases referred to Master under Customs, Law Prescriptions Act, Damages of Injuries sustained on Road and Assessment of Damages to	5	5	5	5	5
Total Number of Free Judgments	1,555	555	555	555	555
Total Number of Judgments	555	55	55	55	55

[illegible]

COUNT OF ANCHORAGE — 3. *Expenditure of Funds* — 1890, made by the Clerk of the Board.

[illegible]

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—3. Returns of Proceedings in the Office of the Clerk of the Court in the Year 1870, made by the Clerk of the Service.

PROCEEDINGS.	TOTAL.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
<b>Sole For Sale.</b> —					
Granted in Admiralty.	126	10	21	21	41
Not in general sale.	117	10	24	14	29
Total.	15	4	6	4	9
Admiralty Arrested.	41	5	21	1	10
Quota sold.	6		4		

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—4. Returns of Proceedings before a Senior Justice in the Year 1870, made by the Clerk of the Service.

PROCEEDINGS.	TOTAL.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
<b>IN THE MASTER'S OFFICE IN THE YEAR.</b>					
<b>Ex parte Petitioners.</b> —					
Quota sold in Court.	10	11	11		12
Admiralty Court.	111	10	17		10
Quota in the Court.	2				1
Admiralty Court to make in the Court.	21	1	26		1
Quota in Court.	4	1	1		1
Admiralty Court in the Court.	1	1	1		1
Admiralty Court in the Court.	1	1	1		1
Total of all in the Court.	140	24	56		24
<b>IN THE MASTER'S OFFICE IN THE YEAR.</b>					
<b>Ex parte Petitioners.</b> —					
Quota sold in Court.	10	11	11		12
Admiralty Court.	111	10	17		10
Quota in the Court.	2				1
Admiralty Court to make in the Court.	21	1	26		1
Quota in Court.	4	1	1		1
Admiralty Court in the Court.	1	1	1		1
Admiralty Court in the Court.	1	1	1		1
Total of all in the Court.	140	24	56		24
<b>IN THE MASTER'S OFFICE IN THE YEAR.</b>					
<b>Ex parte Petitioners.</b> —					
Quota sold in Court.	10	11	11		12
Admiralty Court.	111	10	17		10
Quota in the Court.	2				1
Admiralty Court to make in the Court.	21	1	26		1
Quota in Court.	4	1	1		1
Admiralty Court in the Court.	1	1	1		1
Admiralty Court in the Court.	1	1	1		1
Total of all in the Court.	140	24	56		24

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—5. Returns of Proceedings in the Registry and in the Office of the Clerk of the Service in the Year 1870, made by the Clerk of the Service.

PROCEEDINGS.	TOTAL.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
<b>IN THE REGISTRY.</b> —					
Admiralty Court (Admiralty).	11	1	11		10
Admiralty Court (Admiralty).	1	1	1		1
<b>IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SERVICE.</b>					
Admiralty Court (Admiralty).	11	1	11		10
Admiralty Court (Admiralty).	1	1	1		1

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—6. Returns of Proceedings and State of the Decrees of the Court in the Year 1870, made by the Registrar in the Law Clerk's Office.

PROCEEDINGS.	TOTAL.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
<b>Number of Decrees issued for the Year.</b>	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10
Number of Decrees issued for the Year.	111	11	11		10







PROCEEDINGS ON CIRCUIT.—TABLE I. PROCEEDINGS IN CAUSES entered for TRIAL in the COURTS of QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, EXCHEQUER, COURT OF PROBATE, Issues from CHANCERY, and Issues from LANDED ESTATE COURT in the Year 1890, compiled from Returns made by the Judges' Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS	Total.	Issue Money		Landed Estates		Mortgage Causes		Suits for Sale		Mortgage Causes		Probate Causes	
		Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
<b>Causes entered for Trial</b>													
Queen's Bench	127	2	11	2	14	44	46	35	11	7	4	3	5
Common Pleas	111	3	4	4	7	33	33	4	4	8	4	4	1
Exchequer	165	4	3	4	13	33	33	14	14	4	10	7	14
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total entered for Trial</b>	213	29	32	17	38	111	116	53	37	19	18	14	25
<b>Trials Defeated</b>													
Queen's Bench	41	4	7	2	9	56	57	5	10	4	4	3	4
Common Pleas	47	4	7	3	8	11	10	4	10	4	4	4	1
Exchequer	113	4	3	7	11	19	19	4	14	4	11	4	7
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total</b>	199	16	27	12	28	86	85	13	34	12	19	11	12
<b>Trials by Default</b>													
Queen's Bench	4				9		1			3	3		
Common Pleas	4												
Exchequer	4				1					2	1		
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total</b>	16				10		1			5	4		
<b>Trials by Consent</b>													
Queen's Bench													
Common Pleas													
Exchequer													
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total</b>													
<b>Trials by Discontinuance or Default</b>													
Queen's Bench													
Common Pleas													
Exchequer													
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total</b>													
<b>Trials by way of Judgment</b>													
Queen's Bench	1												
Common Pleas	1												
Exchequer													
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total</b>	2												
<b>Trials by way of Verdict</b>													
Queen's Bench	30	2	2			1	4	4	4	2	2		
Common Pleas	12	4	7			4	4	4	4	4	4		
Exchequer	17	2			3	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total</b>	59	8	9	2	3	9	16	16	16	16	16		
<b>Trials by way of Verdict and Judgment</b>													
Queen's Bench	2												
Common Pleas	1												
Exchequer	4												
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total</b>	7												
<b>Trials by way of Verdict and Judgment and Default</b>													
Queen's Bench	2												
Common Pleas	1												
Exchequer	4												
Court of Probate													
Issues from Chancery													
Issues from Landed Estates Court													
<b>Total</b>	7												

\* For most of complete returns from one of the Judges in the Court of Probate in 1890, the statistics for 1889—the latest complete returns—have been taken.







15. PROCEEDINGS ON CERTIORARI—PART V, APPEALS FROM CHIEFMAN OF COURTESY and RECONSTRUCTION, and APPEALS FROM PROSECUTIONS LISTED IN THE APPENDICES TO THE RECORDS, IN 1855, from RECONSTRUCTION made by CHIEFMAN of the Peace, RECONSTRUCTION of RECONSTRUCTION, and CHIEFMAN of the Court.

COUNTRY AND PORT OF ORIGIN OR OF VESSEL, ARRIVED BY VESSEL.	AMOUNT FROM COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.						AMOUNT FROM FOREIGN PORTS OF CALL.			
	Entered.	Duties.		Wharf and wharfage.	Total.	Obligations paid.	Landed.	Shut.	No Application.	Amount Paid.
		Ad Valorem.	Specific.							
<b>FRANCE COUNTRY.</b>										
Cognac	1		1	1						
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>GERMANY COUNTRY.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS COUNTRY.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<b>Total.</b>	5		5	5						
<b>NETHERLANDS PORTS OF CALL.</b>										
Wine	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
Wine (Cognac)	1		1	1						
<										

a. *Heute der Samstag.*

<sup>3</sup> For example from *Classroom of English Poetry*, 1980 edn, p. 205.

• For agenda items, contact the Office of the Mayor at 311-333-3333.



RIGHT COURT OF CHANCERY, and Masters of Proceedings in the Office of the Clerk of the Court in London for the Year ended in November, 1870,  
made by the Grease Courts.

	FINANCIAL STATE	Number	Amount
			<u>£</u> <u>s.</u> <u>d.</u>
Director of Land Office under 1877, 2nd November, 1877,	—	112	—
Within the Commission of Inquiry	—	7	—
Director for planning Property of Education and Science by Department,	—	10	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1877-1878)	—	11	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1878-1879)	—	12	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1879-1880)	—	13	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1880-1881)	—	14	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1881-1882)	—	15	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1882-1883)	—	16	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1883-1884)	—	17	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1884-1885)	—	18	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1885-1886)	—	19	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1886-1887)	—	20	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1887-1888)	—	21	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1888-1889)	—	22	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1889-1890)	—	23	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1890-1891)	—	24	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1891-1892)	—	25	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1892-1893)	—	26	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1893-1894)	—	27	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1894-1895)	—	28	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1895-1896)	—	29	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1896-1897)	—	30	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1897-1898)	—	31	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1898-1899)	—	32	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1899-1900)	—	33	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1900-1901)	—	34	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1901-1902)	—	35	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1902-1903)	—	36	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1903-1904)	—	37	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1904-1905)	—	38	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1905-1906)	—	39	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1906-1907)	—	40	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1907-1908)	—	41	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1908-1909)	—	42	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1909-1910)	—	43	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1910-1911)	—	44	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1911-1912)	—	45	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1912-1913)	—	46	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1913-1914)	—	47	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1914-1915)	—	48	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1915-1916)	—	49	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1916-1917)	—	50	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1917-1918)	—	51	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1918-1919)	—	52	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1919-1920)	—	53	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1920-1921)	—	54	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1921-1922)	—	55	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1922-1923)	—	56	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1923-1924)	—	57	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1924-1925)	—	58	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1925-1926)	—	59	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1926-1927)	—	60	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1927-1928)	—	61	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1928-1929)	—	62	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1929-1930)	—	63	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1930-1931)	—	64	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1931-1932)	—	65	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1932-1933)	—	66	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1933-1934)	—	67	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1934-1935)	—	68	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1935-1936)	—	69	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1936-1937)	—	70	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1937-1938)	—	71	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1938-1939)	—	72	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1939-1940)	—	73	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1940-1941)	—	74	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1941-1942)	—	75	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1942-1943)	—	76	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1943-1944)	—	77	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1944-1945)	—	78	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1945-1946)	—	79	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1946-1947)	—	80	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1947-1948)	—	81	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1948-1949)	—	82	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1949-1950)	—	83	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1950-1951)	—	84	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1951-1952)	—	85	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1952-1953)	—	86	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1953-1954)	—	87	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1954-1955)	—	88	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1955-1956)	—	89	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1956-1957)	—	90	—
Director of "Schools in London" (1957-1958)	—	91	—</

BOOK COURT OF CHANCERY. LIST RETURNED AT PROCEEDINGS IN THE CHANCE AND EXAMINATION OFFICE for the Year ended 1st November, 1870, made by the CLERK of the Court and RECORDED.

[illegible]

HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY — SUTTON of PROCESSION is the CHAMBERLAIN of the LORD CHANCELLOR, MASTER of the ROLLS, and VICE-CHAMBERLAIN, for year ended 1st December, 1870, made by the Clerk General to the Judges.

[illegible]



HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY —2 NUMBER of PROCEEDINGS in the OFFICE of the REGISTRARS for the Year ended 1st December 1920, made by the REGISTRARS.

[illegible]

<sup>a</sup> *Handwritten in German: Egypt*      <sup>b</sup> *There were no buildings at the Delta Camp during Nicholson's Term, 1855, granting the cemetery to the effect of Master of the Delta.*  
<sup>c</sup> *Lord (and father to) Master of the Delta, 30, in this Chronicle, 2.    Master of the Delta in Lord Chronicle, 1.    In Year CHRONICLE, 16.    Year CHRONICLE Master of the Delta, 3*  
<sup>d</sup> *Handwritten Note: See Chron.*

TRUE COPY OF CERTIFICATE.—A CERTIFICATE made by the OFFICIAL MANAGERS and OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the COMPANIES VERIFIED UP under the ASSET  
STOCK COMPANIES (STOCK) UP ACT, in the Year 1890

[illegible]

HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY - 4 TABLE OF PROCEEDINGS in the Office of the Maroon in Chancery for the Year ended 30th October, 1870, compiled from Returns made by the Maroons' Government.

[illegible]

<sup>a</sup> By Order of March 30, 1920, the Majors serving in the late Hunter House Office were divided between the Office of Master Francis and Master Norbury. The balance from the Hunter House Office was split.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969

[illegible]

THE COURT OF CHANCERY v. THE SERVICE OF FIDUCIARIES IN THE SERVICE OF THE BANKRUPTCY IN THE YEAR ended 31 November, 1970, made by the CHANCERY

	PROCEEDINGS		Cases.	Total/Per Annum.
In Lord Chancery's Court.	1	1		
"Master of the Rolls' Court.	0	0		
"Vice-Chancery's Court.	10	20		
"Master in Chancery.	2	0		
<b>Total.</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>		

*Amount of Fine received.* £11 1s 6d.

LAUREL HILLS COUNTY.—Table 1. NUMBER of JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS in the Year 1930, made by the DEPARTMENT

PAID UP DEBENTURE ACCOUNT—PART I. DEBITORS ON BALANCE SHEET, BALANCE OF THE FIRST AND LAST DAYS, AND OF THE INTERMEDIATE DAYS.		TOTAL.		First Six Days Debit.		Last Six Days Debit.	
DEBITORS—Dr.							
Number of notes pending in Chambers of Deputies (commencement of year)	1,416	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of notes pending in Chambers of Deputies (end of year)	1,401	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Governmental Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Commercial Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Public Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Cities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of International Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Navigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Telegraphs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Public Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Social Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Literature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Music	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Drama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Cinema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Television	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Radio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Press	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Printing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Bookbinding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Ink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Stationery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Writing Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Office Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Cleaning Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Maintenance Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Surveying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Mining Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Mechanical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Electrical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Chemical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Metallurgical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Civil Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Aeronautical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Agricultural Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Textile Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Leather Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Glass Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Rubber Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Plastic Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Ceramic Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Metallurgy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Chemistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Physics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Natural Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Life Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Medical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Biological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Geological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Environmental Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Earth Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Planetary Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Astronomical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Cosmological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Astrophysical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Space Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Oceanographic Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Atmospheric Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Meteorological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Climatological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Hydrological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Oceanographical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Geological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Geographical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Astronomical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Cosmological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Astrophysical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Space Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Oceanographical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Geological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Cosmological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Astrophysical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Space Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Oceanographical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Marine Biological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Astronomical Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do 100 of Bonds of Companies of Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Marine Biological Cosmological Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LANDSDOWN COURT—TABLE 9. RETURN of PROCEEDINGS in the RECORD and AFFIDAVIT OFFICE, for the Year ended 1st November, 1870.

[illegible]

LANDED BY WATER COMES.—Tonnage RETURNED OF PROCEEDINGS in the TALKING OFFICE, for the Year ended 31st July, 1870.

PROCEEDINGS	Amount of Bonds as Issued	Redemption Amount	Net amount authorized
Amount of Bonds Issued from July 1, 1930, to July 1, 1931, inclusive Add State Treasury holding under contract July 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932, inclusive	$\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ \hline 2,000,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ \hline 2,000,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ \hline 2,000,000 \end{array}$

7. NORTH DAKOTA COUNTY —Table 4. RETURN of PROCESSIONERS to the DEERHOLM CHURCH, for the Year ended 31 November, 1970

DESCRIPTION	Number	DESCRIPTION	Number
Spices bagged	999	Spices to give out. Dried or other Descriptions	2,759
Spices or other Descriptions bagged	9,447	Spices (not Dried or other Descriptions) to be returned	1,796
Accounts of This bagged	220	Spices for Dried or other Descriptions to be returned	417









## HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—I. RETURN of PROCEEDINGS &amp;c. IN HIGH COURT OF

STATE OF PROCEEDINGS	Tonnage		Subsides		Damage by Collision		Embargo		Proceeds	
	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.
<b>Tonnage of Goods—continued</b>										
17 Goods in default of Owner—										
Amount of Premium and Subsidies with interest for Insurance		—		—		—		—		—
Blacksmith		—		—		—		—		—
Reported due		—		—		—		—		—
Quayside Charges default		—		—		—		—		—
Blacksmith		—		—		—		—		—
Reported due		—		—		—		—		—
<b>V. Maritime Bills—</b>										
Amount default	4	111 12 11	4	100 11 12	5	100 11 12			1	10 0 0
Blacksmith		17 0 0		10 0 0		1 10 0				10 0 0
Reported due		100 1 0		100 1 0		100 11 12				10 0 0
<b>VII. Final Amount of Goods and Charges actually due</b>										
Blacksmith	12	1,015 10 10	4	100 1 10	2	100 1 10	4	100 1 10	5	10 10 0
Blacksmith		100 1 10		100 1 10		10 0 0		10 1 0		10 10 0
Reported due		1,215 0 0		100 1 10		100 1 10		110 10 0		10 0 0
<b>Currents—</b>										
(1) Against the issue of a Warrant	1	—		—		—		—		—
(2) Against the return of a Warrant	2	—		—		—		—		—
(3) Against the return of a Warrant	3	—		—		—		—		—
<b>Expenses, as prepared by the Admiralty—</b>										
The costs of service	41	10 10 0 0	1	1,000 0 0	10	1,000 1 0	1	10 10 10 0	10	100 11 1
Quayside in dock	4	1 10 0 0	1	100 0 0		—	1	100 0 0		—
in particular	1	100 0 0		—	3	100 0 0		—		—
Consolidation for dock	31	10 10 10 0	1	1,000 0 0	3	1,000 0 0	1	1,000 0 0	3	10 0 0
Black Smith	4	—		—	3	—		—	9	—
Admiralty of Admiralty	10	—	2	—	4	—	8	—	1	—
Blacksmith	10	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Subsidies	10	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	8	—
Blacksmith of dock	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidation of Admiralty and dock	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith for different purposes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admiralty	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith for different purposes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	127	11,275 1 0	24	1,000 0 0	34	10,001 11 0	10	1,000 11 0	37	100 20 1

ADMIRALTY OF IRELAND for the Year ended 31st December, 1850, made by the Board.—continued

Foreign			Passage & Wages			Provisional Wages and Disbursements			Exchange to Cash			Duties			Other Current			NATURE OF TRANSACTIONS
No.	£	s	No.	£	s	No.	£	s	No.	£	s	No.	£	s	No.	£	s	
																		Transfer of Cash—continued
																		IV. Cash in Bank—continued
																		Amount of Transfer and Disbursements not included in Table II
																		Disbursements
																		Reported due
																		Outpost Charges claimed
																		Disbursements
																		Reported due
																		V. Transfer of Cash—continued
																		Amount claimed
																		Disbursements
																		Reported due
																		VI. Total Amount of Cash and Charges submitted for Estimate
																		Disbursements
																		Reported due
																		Grants received—
																		(1) Against the issue of a Warrant
																		(2) Against the issue of a Treasury
																		(3) Against payment of Money out of the Registry
																		Indemnities for proceeds in the Registry—
																		Warrants of Arrest
																		Drawings to cash
																		— in pursuance
																		Commenced for Bail
																		End Bonds
																		Alibis of Probation—
																		Referrals
																		Subpoenas
																		Warrants of Fugue
																		Commencement of Appointments and Fugue
																		Warrants for different Disputes
																		Arrestments
																		Indemnities not otherwise specified
																		Total

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—B. RETURN of PROCEEDINGS in the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY of IRELAND for the Year ended 31st Dec. 1902, 1903, made by the Registrar.

[illegible]

Analysis of Urinary and other Movement Water at the Beginning and end of the Year 1999, vol. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841,

[illegible]

This report, then, received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in support of A-662082, is not otherwise before the year 1929 and shall not be.

NICHOLAS BOURKE and Ross COWIE

Number of Days on which the Court was for Motion and Sittings.	30
Days on which the Motion and Sittings of the learned Judges were.	30
Case-records as handed in the Registry —	
Applying leave to the Admiralty	
Representing Courts of the Admiralty in special Orders of the King-Admiralty Courts of the Admiralty last session.	30
Applying leave to the High Court of Admiralty.	
Applying leave to the Admiralty.	
Applying leave to the Admiralty in Admiralty Courts.	

Approximate values of  $\bar{V}$  and  $\bar{V}_0$

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Charges remitted by the Repleaser,  
 officers or toll,  
 marks or stamps,  
 discounts on or over  
 amounts expended upon the Deed, Judge,  
 Total amount claimed for Compensation,  
 Total Interest claimed,  
 Total Amount paid due

<sup>3</sup> This speech, as originally written, is found in the manuscript of the *Harvard Year*, 20 April, 1915, in 194. Document 117.



## COUNT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—RECEIPTS OF FIDUCIARIES IN BANKRUPTCY for the Year 1870, made by the COMPTROLLER.

[illegible]

is often used to illustrate the concept.

CONTENT OF MANUSCRIPT AND ENROLLMENT.—A HISTORY OF PROCEEDINGS IN LEGISLATURE in the Year 1890, made by the Grand Clerks in December

[illegible]

a Journal of Law, Ethics & the American Bar Association, Inc. 1000 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Please find current results at the other end of the email, the explanation below

To reinserted in the original alignment,  
 In percent of pure strain of unknown and difference  
 In percent of individuals to coefficient



TABLE OF DUES, FEES, AND EXPENSES.—A TABLE Compiled from Published Returns of OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS to PARLIAMENT, under THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY ACT, 1870, showing the state of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency under the charge of each Clerical Assistant, for the Year 1870.

—	Returns of Bankruptcy and Insolvency				Costs of Office of Clerical Assistant, as per Statute	Net amount of Fees received	Gross amount of Fees received	Gross amount of Fees received	Gross amount of Fees received	Gross amount of Fees received	Gross amount of Fees received	Gross amount of Fees received	Gross amount of Fees received
	July to 1869	July to 1870	July to 1871	July to 1872									
<b>Mr. James M. Macpherson, —</b>	10	22	37	54	100	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
— Assignments, —	1	1	1	1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
— Insolvency, —	17	2	10	1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
<b>Total, —</b>	18	25	48	56	102	102 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0
<b>Mr. George M. Macpherson, —</b>	20	30	40	50	100	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
— Assignments, —	4	2	10	10	10	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
— Insolvency, —	16	28	30	40	90	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
<b>Total, —</b>	40	60	80	100	200	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
<b>General Totals, —</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0

4 This includes 100 10 100 against which charges were made.

## SUPREME COURTS OF APPEAL.

1 ADMIRALTY APPEALS BEFORE HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.—RETURN of the PROCEEDINGS of the JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL in the Year 1870, made by the SECRETARY of the PRIVY COUNCIL.

No Appeals whatever have been lodged from Ireland to Her Majesty in Council.

2 HOUSE OF LORDS.—RETURN of JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of LORDS on APPEALS and CASES as HEREIN from IRISH COURTS in the Year 1870, made by the CLERK of the PARLIAMENTS.

PROCEEDINGS	DEBTS	HOUSE OF LORDS, Ireland	Bankruptcy, Ireland, Ireland
Transfer of Appeals to Cases in Irish Courts, —	1	1	1
Transfer of Appeals to Cases in Irish Courts, —	1	1	1
Transfer of Appeals to Cases in Irish Courts, —	1	1	1
<b>Total Amount of Debts, —</b>	1 + 1 + 1	1 + 1 + 1	1 + 1 + 1

2. PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.—REPORTS of JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS of the PRIVY COUNCIL in the Year 1870, made by the Clerk of the Council.

FISCAL YEAR	
Number of Approvals of Pickups by Law reduced	1
Number of Pickups as by Law increased	1
by Law reduced	1

30. Pages are provided in the format below

4. **HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY APPEAL**—RETURN of PROCEEDINGS in the Year ended 31 November, 1870, made by the Registrar.

[illegible]

8. COURT OF TRADE, MINISTERS CHAMBERS.—1. RETURN of PROCEEDINGS of the COURT of TRADE and APPEAL in the Year 1890 made by Sir George of  
Yours

PAYMENTS		Total	Quota Bank	Quota Trust	Excess
Value of loans sold at face value of \$100,000,000		4	1	1	1
Value of \$100,000,000 of \$100,000,000		3	2	2	1
	Total	11	4	4	2
For loans for \$100,000,000		4	1	1	1
Quota		3	2	2	1
Residual to be sold		10	3	1	1
For deposit of --					
Value—Judgment of Quota		1	1	1	
Value of assets, Quota		1	1	1	1
Assets—Judgment of Quota		1	1	1	1
Value of assets, Quota		1	1	1	1
Residual and surplus for Judgment		1	1	1	1
Total		14	4	4	1

A. COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.—H. RETURN OF PROCESSORS IN COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS made under PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS ACT (18 34 Vic., c. 48) on the 10th 1890, made by the CLERK of the DUTY.

Zeichen	Erklärung
Aggregat 1 (Aggregat 1)	1
Aggregat 2 (Aggregat 2)	2
Aggregat 3 (Aggregat 3)	3
Aggregat 4 (Aggregat 4)	4
Aggregat 5 (Aggregat 5)	5
Aggregat 6 (Aggregat 6)	6
Aggregat 7 (Aggregat 7)	7
Aggregat 8 (Aggregat 8)	8
Aggregat 9 (Aggregat 9)	9
Aggregat 10 (Aggregat 10)	10
Aggregat 11 (Aggregat 11)	11
Aggregat 12 (Aggregat 12)	12
Aggregat 13 (Aggregat 13)	13
Aggregat 14 (Aggregat 14)	14
Aggregat 15 (Aggregat 15)	15
Aggregat 16 (Aggregat 16)	16
Aggregat 17 (Aggregat 17)	17
Aggregat 18 (Aggregat 18)	18
Aggregat 19 (Aggregat 19)	19
Aggregat 20 (Aggregat 20)	20
Aggregat 21 (Aggregat 21)	21
Aggregat 22 (Aggregat 22)	22
Aggregat 23 (Aggregat 23)	23
Aggregat 24 (Aggregat 24)	24
Aggregat 25 (Aggregat 25)	25
Aggregat 26 (Aggregat 26)	26
Aggregat 27 (Aggregat 27)	27
Aggregat 28 (Aggregat 28)	28
Aggregat 29 (Aggregat 29)	29
Aggregat 30 (Aggregat 30)	30
Aggregat 31 (Aggregat 31)	31
Aggregat 32 (Aggregat 32)	32
Aggregat 33 (Aggregat 33)	33
Aggregat 34 (Aggregat 34)	34
Aggregat 35 (Aggregat 35)	35
Aggregat 36 (Aggregat 36)	36
Aggregat 37 (Aggregat 37)	37
Aggregat 38 (Aggregat 38)	38
Aggregat 39 (Aggregat 39)	39
Aggregat 40 (Aggregat 40)	40
Aggregat 41 (Aggregat 41)	41
Aggregat 42 (Aggregat 42)	42
Aggregat 43 (Aggregat 43)	43
Aggregat 44 (Aggregat 44)	44
Aggregat 45 (Aggregat 45)	45
Aggregat 46 (Aggregat 46)	46
Aggregat 47 (Aggregat 47)	47
Aggregat 48 (Aggregat 48)	48
Aggregat 49 (Aggregat 49)	49
Aggregat 50 (Aggregat 50)	50
Aggregat 51 (Aggregat 51)	51
Aggregat 52 (Aggregat 52)	52
Aggregat 53 (Aggregat 53)	53
Aggregat 54 (Aggregat 54)	54
Aggregat 55 (Aggregat 55)	55
Aggregat 56 (Aggregat 56)	56
Aggregat 57 (Aggregat 57)	57
Aggregat 58 (Aggregat 58)	58
Aggregat 59 (Aggregat 59)	59
Aggregat 60 (Aggregat 60)	60
Aggregat 61 (Aggregat 61)	61
Aggregat 62 (Aggregat 62)	62
Aggregat 63 (Aggregat 63)	63
Aggregat 64 (Aggregat 64)	64
Aggregat 65 (Aggregat 65)	65
Aggregat 66 (Aggregat 66)	66
Aggregat 67 (Aggregat 67)	67
Aggregat 68 (Aggregat 68)	68
Aggregat 69 (Aggregat 69)	69
Aggregat 70 (Aggregat 70)	70
Aggregat 71 (Aggregat 71)	71
Aggregat 72 (Aggregat 72)	72
Aggregat 73 (Aggregat 73)	73
Aggregat 74 (Aggregat 74)	74
Aggregat 75 (Aggregat 75)	75
Aggregat 76 (Aggregat 76)	76
Aggregat 77 (Aggregat 77)	77
Aggregat 78 (Aggregat 78)	78
Aggregat 79 (Aggregat 79)	79
Aggregat 80 (Aggregat 80)	80
Aggregat 81 (Aggregat 81)	81
Aggregat 82 (Aggregat 82)	82
Aggregat 83 (Aggregat 83)	83
Aggregat 84 (Aggregat 84)	84
Aggregat 85 (Aggregat 85)	85
Aggregat 86 (Aggregat 86)	86
Aggregat 87 (Aggregat 87)	87
Aggregat 88 (Aggregat 88)	88
Aggregat 89 (Aggregat 89)	89
Aggregat 90 (Aggregat 90)	90
Aggregat 91 (Aggregat 91)	91
Aggregat 92 (Aggregat 92)	92
Aggregat 93 (Aggregat 93)	93
Aggregat 94 (Aggregat 94)	94
Aggregat 95 (Aggregat 95)	95
Aggregat 96 (Aggregat 96)	96
Aggregat 97 (Aggregat 97)	97
Aggregat 98 (Aggregat 98)	98
Aggregat 99 (Aggregat 99)	99
Aggregat 100 (Aggregat 100)	100

7. HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES IN IRELAND.—RECAPITULATION OF PROCEEDINGS IN APPEALS AND PROVOGATIONS SPIRITUAL for the Year ended 2nd November, 1870, made by the SECRETARY to COUNCIL of ARMS, &c.

There has been no business of any kind in the Court of Delegates during the year ending 2nd November, 1870

8. COURT FOR CROSS CASES REFERRED.—RECAPITULATION showing CASES referred for the Consideration of the Court in the Year 1870, the COURT before which the Cases stood for Trial, the OFFENDERS CHARGED, and JUDGMENT of the Court in each Case.

No.	Case before which was made the Trial	Offence charged	Judgment of the Court.	Observations
1.	County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	John—Thomas Crawford & Co. for they have previously convicted at Wickham, Wickham, Wickham.	Quarantine returned.	—
1.	City of Dublin Criminals—October 1869.	Alleging to John a Criminal's name under the name of David, Thomas, & David.	Quarantine returned.	—
1.	County of Wick Criminals, 1869.	Alleging to John a Criminal's name under the name of David, Thomas, & David.	Quarantine returned.	—
1.	County of Wick Criminals, 1869.	Alleging to John a Criminal's name under the name of David, Thomas, & David.	Quarantine returned.	—
1.	County of Wick Criminals, 1869.	Alleging to John a Criminal's name under the name of David, Thomas, & David.	Quarantine returned.	—
1.	County of Wick Criminals, 1869.	Alleging to John a Criminal's name under the name of David, Thomas, & David.	Quarantine returned.	—

COUNTIES OF CHIEFMAN OF COUNTIES AND RECORDERS.—TABLE I.—CIVIL BILL PROCEEDINGS, ETC., and other CIVIL BILLS Served in 1870, from Returns made by Process Servers appointed by CHIEFMAN OF COUNTIES and RECORDERS.

COUNTIES AND COUNTIES OF CHIEFMAN OF COUNTIES, WITH SUPPLEMENT, UNDER THE ACT.	Number of Process Servers appointed by Chiefman of Counties and Records.	Number of Returns from Process Servers Received.	Number of Returns from Process Servers Served.	Number of Process Servers appointed by Chiefman of Counties and Records.		
				Grand Jury Returns.	High Court.	Other Civil Bills.
<b>CHIEFMAN</b>						
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	8	8	8	8	8	8
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	8	8	8	8	8	8
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>Total</b>	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>CHIEFMAN</b>						
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Total</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>CHIEFMAN</b>						
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Total</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>CHIEFMAN</b>						
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Total</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>CHIEFMAN</b>						
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Total</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>CHIEFMAN</b>						
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Total</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>CHIEFMAN</b>						
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Total</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20
<b>CHIEFMAN</b>						
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
County of Wick Criminals, December 1869.	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Total</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20

COURTS OF CHANCERY AND RECORDERS.—TABLE I.—CIVIL BILL ENFORCEMENTS, REGULATIONS, and other CIVIL BILLS Passed in 1870.  
From Returns made by Treasurers reported by CHAIRMEN OF COURTES AND RECORDERS.—continued.

COUNTIES AND COUNTIES OF OTHER AS OF 1970, 1971 WITH 1970-71, 1971-72 AND	Number of District Buses operated by Division of Contracted Buses.	Number of Buses from Private Buses Division	Number of Buses from Private Buses Division	Number of Buses from Private Buses Division		
				1970-71 District	1971-72 District	1972-73 District
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						
County of Clayton, 1970-71	4	4		44		44
County of Clayton, 1971-72	20	20		14		14
<b>Total</b>	24	24		58		58
<b>CLAYTON</b>						

a. Figure made by Clerk of the Court

COURTS OF CHIEFMAN OF COURTESY AND PROCEEDINGS—PANEL—CIVIL, MIL. DISTRICTS, REPLYING, and other CIVIL BILLS passed in 1870.  
 from Minutes made by Francis Harvey presented to CHIEFMAN of COURTESY AND PROCEEDINGS—continued.

REVENUE AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF GOODS, WITH ARTICLES, UNDER THE ACT	National Revenue Revenue reported by Customs of Revenue and Excise	National Excise Revenue Revenue reported by Excise	Revenue of Industries and Manufactures Revenue reported by Excise	REVENUE OF INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES BY CLASS OF GOODS AND SERVICES		
				Goods and Services	Industries	Manufactures
<b>EXPORTS—continued</b>						
Almonds	1	4	9	11		121
Apples	1	1		11		121
Artificial	1	1		11		121
<b>Total</b>	17	10	9	117		121
<b>Barley</b>						
Barley	10	10		10		100
Barley and malted	1	1		1		10
<b>Total</b>	11	11		11		110
<b>Berries</b>						
Berries	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Beverages</b>						
Beverages	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Cereals</b>						
Cereals	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Dairy</b>						
Dairy	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Fruit and vegetables</b>						
Fruit and vegetables	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Grains</b>						
Grains	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Meat and fish</b>						
Meat and fish	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Mineral products</b>						
Mineral products	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Other goods</b>						
Other goods	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Services</b>						
Services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Transportation</b>						
Transportation	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Wine</b>						
Wine	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Wool</b>						
Wool	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods</b>						
Woolen goods	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<b>Total</b>	10	10		10		100
<b>Woolen goods and services</b>						
Woolen goods and services	10	10		10		100
<						

a. Excludes all 1988-1990 data for women



QUANTITY OF CHATEAUX OF COUNTIES AND EXCHANGES—TABLE III. Cows, hogs, other live stock, and other farm products on raising in Lard for the year 1910  
made by Office of the State and Treasurer of Wisconsin

[illegible]

COUNTY, AND CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE INCORPORATED TOWNS IN THE STATE.		1.—PROCEEDINGS WITHIN EACH TOWN FOR DELIVERING OR SAVING POSSESSION OF LAND																																																																																																																																																																																							
		County and State of Deliverer or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	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County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	County and State of Receiver or Saver.	

4. Welche ist die richtige Empfehlung?

*In Deutschland ist alles anders. Wie?*

4. Estimated by deducting 10 per cent from Type 3.

<sup>d</sup> Estimated by substituting 60 per cent from Mayo.

Summary of Program as under Section 100, Statutes of New York County during the Year 1970.

Change in Enrollment	Appends to 1994 Report from Independent Groups	Other Special Enrollment
Enroll,		
Churn,	No Enroll	No Enroll
Enroll,	No Enroll	No Enroll
Steady,	0	0
Leaving,		0
Total	0	0

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REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS in the Year 1870, as to the ATTENDANCE of MAGISTRATES and the NUMBER of CIVIL CASES other than PROCEEDINGS in COGNATE TENANTS, and as to COGNATE TENANTS under STATUTE 23 & 24 VIC., c. 374, and as to OVERSIGHTING TENANTS in TOWNS under 24 & 25 VIC., c. 58, made by CLERKS of Petty Sessions.

CITY TOWN OR PORT	Abundance of Fisheries and Number of Fishermen		Summary Revenue of Fisheries		Summary Revenue of Fisheries		Summary Revenue of Fisheries		Summary Revenue of Fisheries		Summary Revenue of Fisheries		Summary Revenue of Fisheries	
	Value of Fish (in Rupees)		Value of Fish (in Rupees)		Value of Fish (in Rupees)		Value of Fish (in Rupees)		Value of Fish (in Rupees)		Value of Fish (in Rupees)		Value of Fish (in Rupees)	
	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06
<b>INDONESIA</b>														
<b>Batavia (1)</b>														
Sardines	17	4	0	0	101									
Shrimp	16	0	0	0	129									
Crabs	10	0	0	0	117									
Tuna	10	0	0	0	0									
Mackerel	10	0	0	0	0									
Other	10	0	0	0	11									
<b>Total</b>	107	4	0	0	111									
<b>Government Revenue</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Government Revenue</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	12									
<b>Revenue from Fish</b>														
Fisheries	10	0	0	0	10									













REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS in the Year 1830, as to the ATTENDANCE of MAGISTRATES and the NUMBER of CIVIL CASES where these PROCEEDINGS are in COURTS TRIANGLARS, and as to OTHERS TRIANGLARS under STATUTE 22 & 24 VIC, c. 24, and as to OTHERS TRIANGLARS in TOWNS under 34 & 35 VIC, c. 24, made by JAMES, of TOTTENHAM, Esq.

[illegible]

16. *Apollonia indica* (Linn.)

A 50-year-old female born on January 1934 in Utah, USA. In possession of dental records of Utah

a. Day of initiation for 12 days, 10% to 100%



